The WEEKLY Post.

CONSTITUTION

Two Dollars a Year.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

MOTHERHOOD.

My neighbor's house is not so high,
Nor half so nice as mine;
I often see the blind ajar,
And though the curtain's fine—
'Tis only muslin, and the steps
Are not of stone at all;
And yet I long for her small home
To give mine, all in all.

Her lawn is never left to grow—
The children tread it down;
And when the father comes at night,
I hear them clatter down
The gravel walk—and such a noise
Comes to my listening ears
As my sad heart's been waiting for
So many silent years.

Sometimes I peep to see them
Seize his coat, and hat, and knees,
All three so eager to be first,
And hear her call "Don't tease
Papa!" the baby springs;
And then the low brown door
Shuts out their happiness, and I
Sit wishing as before:

That my neighbor's little cottage
And the jewels of her crown
Had been my own. My mansion,
With its front of freestone brown,
Its damask and its Honiton,
Its lawn so green and bright,
How gladly would I give them
For her motherhood to-night.

THE PRESCRIPTION—A GRANGER STORY.

"I wish you would tell James when he comes into turn the cows into the lower lot. And if Turpin calls, tell him I have concluded to take those sheep—I want the merinos. And while I am getting ready, please take my memorandum book and note down four harness straps, five pounds of nails, and a gimlet, half a jockey strap, and—and—yes, I believe that is all. I forgot them when I made out the items this morning." Mrs. Streeter rose wearily, laid her sleeping babe carefully in its crib, and proceeded to record the articles named. She was young—not over twenty-five—but the complexion was sadly faded, and faint lines were already marking the white forehead, while the tired eyes told of care and hinted strongly of an unsatisfied heart.

And this thin-cheeked pink-eyed woman had been called a beauty only seven years before! And when she gave her hand to Newton Streeter she could say what few girls can: I married my first love."

Judge Streeter, the father, was supposed to be wealthy. But soon after his son's marriage a financial crisis came, and the thousands dwindled into hundreds.

It was a false pride, perhaps, but the young man shrank from a position under those who had once looked up to him and his thoughts turned wistfully toward the Western prairies.

He expected objections from his young and accomplished wife. But she saw with his eyes, and was not only willing, but eager to go and help him make a home that should be all their own. The purchasing of a prairie team, some farming implements, and the expense of building a small house, exhausted his capital—and the young couple commenced their married life as many others had done, who had been blessed with their advantages. The small dwelling contained but three sleeping apartments, and this fact, added to their uncertain income, induced Mrs. Streeter to take upon herself the entire care of the household.

Two children had come in the seven years to nestle in her bosom. But one, a fairy child of three summers, had slid away from them, and was now sleeping beneath the flowers of the prairie; and the tired wife had sighed as she looked on the cold, folded hands.

"She will never toil as I have done; but oh, I wanted her so much," the lonely mother sobbed forth.

Mr Streeter was considered a wealthy farmer. His acres had broadened and his stock increased. Physically and mentally strong, and with a gentle loving wife ever studying his tastes and wishes, why should he wear out fast?

But of her? Naturally frail, she had been like a willow bending beneath a burden voluntarily taken up. With the exception of an efficient girl for a few weeks when little Mary died she had performed all the labor required in the house since she became its mistress.

Newton Streeter took the memorandum, glanced hastily at the neatly written items and then he stepped into the light buggy and drove away.

But no longer might she linger, for the sponge was waiting in the kitchen to be kneaded, and the baby's naps were like angel's visits. And before the task was well over his bugle note sounded to arms, and the fretful child was taken up and caressed and soothed to quietness.

She was conscious of a strange dizziness. When she arose from a stooping position her head was aching miserably and her eyes seemed burning. What was coming over her? She must be ill. Oh, no; she had no time for that! And then her thoughts drifted away to the dear old home of childhood, and she asked herself, for the first time, if she had done wisely to leave it for this life of toil and care?

It was a dangerous question for a wife—mother, and she clasped her child more closely to suppress in her heart the disloyal answer.

When Mr. Streeter returned exultant over the dollars he had deposited in the bank, he found no supper prepared, and his wife helpless upon the bed, with cheeks flushed with fever, and the wailing child distracting her with demands for care.

A physician and nurse were soon summoned from the city, and the weary wife enjoyed the luxury of being ill.

But convalescensce soon followed; and before leaving his patient, the old doctor, a close observer and a deep thinker, took the husband aside, and asked:

"Do you know what brought this fever on your wife, Mr. Streeter? You have worked her nearly to death."

"You are speaking of my wife, not my horse."

"Granted; and I say again you are working her to death."

"Really, Doctor, such language is unpardonable."

"And yet you will pardon it. And furthermore by your great love for the self-sacrificing woman we have just left, I shall perform an operation on your eyes that you may see even as I see."

And then he placed the cold hard facts before him, from the time she became a bride, beautiful and accomplished, to the village, up to the date of present illness, in which dsmestic cares only had haunted in her feverish dreams. In concluding he added:

"I truly believe, if she takes up her old burdens at once, that before the year has passed the grave or insane asylum will receive her."

The strong man shuddered.

"As heaven is my witness, sir, I have only permitted, not exacted this sacrifice. She voluntarily took her place by my side and has uncomplainingly kept step with me."

"No, she has not kept step, to follow your own figure. Unable to keep up with your long rapid strides, she has fallen, faint and footsore, by the way. I tell you she must have rest for both mind and body or I will not answer for the result. And it would be better found away from home."

"Yes, I begin to comprehend, and it can be found away. And" offering his hand, "I will take care, doctor, that you do not get a chance to administer another such dose to me."

Mr. Streeter went back to the room where his wife was sitting propped up by pillows and a gush of unutterable tenderness swelled in his heart as he glanced at her pale face and almost transparent hands. He sat down beside her and said softly:

"You don't know how glad I am that you are better."

"Thank you. Yes I am almost well now—shall soon be able to be in the kitchen. I am sure I must be sadly needed there by this time."

"No you are not needed there. By the way would you like to have me put the farm to rent this summer, and you take the boy, and go back to the old granite hills."

"Oh could you? May I go?" and the voice quivered with excitement; then wistfully, "but the expense, Newton. It would put us back so much."

"Yes, there it is; the old doctor was right" he thought. And then aloud: Do "you know what I went to the city for the day you were ill?"

"To deposit some money for more land I think you said," she replied wearily.

"Yes but I do not need that land. I have far more land than I can cultivate now. And you shall have that money—or, at least, all you want of it—and go home and stay all the summer, and try to get some of your bloom back. I shall write to-day that you are coming."

Mrs. Streeter could hardly believe it was not one of her feverish dreams.

But it all came about in good time, and she arrived safely at home, where she was petted and caressed to her heart's content.

"You are all trying to spoil me," she would expostulate; "I shall never be fit for a farmer's wife any more."

And thus among loving friends, riding, walking, and when at home reading music, and writing long letters to her husband, the summer wore swiftly away.

And now he had written that he was coming, and she was counting the days that must elapse ere she could look upon his face and be clasped to his heart. She was eager to go now. Her holiday was over. Health had returned, and not an instant did she shrink from the old life.

And when the husband came and saw the wonder one summer had wrought, he again told himself that the good doctor was right.

A few days were given to the old friends and then they turned their face toward their Western home.

It was evening when they arrived, and the wife looked with bewilderment on the change. A handsome front had been added to the old dwelling; and before she had time to question she was ushered into a parlor newly furnished and already lighted. An elegant piano stood in a recess evidently constructed for its reception.

She turned toward her husband to assure herself that he, too, had not changed into something or somebody else. But the merry twinkle in his eye told her he was enjoying her surprise, and slowly she began to realize the whole situation. Yes now she understood his strange reluctance to mention what he was doing, and his willingness to have her remain, even after she had expressed her anxiety to return:

"Come, I have more to show you," and he showed her into a large commodious room furnished for her own sleeping apartment, even to her baby's crib.

"This is for you. And now lay aside your dusty garments and prepare for tea. It must have been ready an hour ago. I will go and see."

When he returned he found his little wife sitting in her little rocker and weeping silently.

"Have I wounded where I wished to heal?" he asked reproachfully.

"Forgive me," she said smiling; "I am a goose, but a tired-winged one, you know. And I am so happy to be at home in such a home that I have no words in which to tell my happiness."

He stopped to kiss the offered lips. And thus the new life began. And what a different life it was—busy, not burdened. Time for the wants of the mind as well as the body. Good help in the kitchen all the time, and choice reading for any leisure hour.

The farm was an unfailing source of income, fully defraying all expenses each year and showing a balance in favor.

"Been improving I see," said Dr. Meeker, as he reined his light carriage to the neat fence.

"Yes, Doctor. Come in; I want to show you all the improvements. Here Mary, the Doctor wants to see you."

And as she came to greet him, rosy with health and happiness he nodded his head at her husband. "Yes, that will do," and then glancing at the open piano," I am going to stay just long enough to hear one tune played. Will you favor me?" And with the old gallantry, fitted so awkwardly to his brusque manners, he led her to the instrument, and stood hat in hand while she played. There, thank you, I have cut off my own supplies. No more fees for me here, I see. Just my luck, I never did know enough to make my bread and butter. Good-bye, Mr. Streeter." And again nodding to the husband, he trotted out to his vehicle and went on his way, his cheery voice humming to his horse, perhaps the tune he had just heard.

GAMBLING WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Seventy or eighty years ago gambling was prevalent in English high society. Some readers know perhaps that Charles James Cox lost his millions at play, while other distinguished personages were equally heavy losers. The women were as infatuated as the men, and some of them actually kept faro tables. Three of them, Ladies Buckinghamshire, Archer, and Mount Edgecombe, were particularly notorious, and were nicknamed "Faro's Daughter's." Lord Kenyon said of them: "They think they are too great for the law. I wish they could be punished. If any prosecutions of this nature are fairly brought before me, and the parties are justly convicted, whatever be their rank or station in the country, though they should be the first ladies in the land, they should certainly exhibit themselves in the pillory." When this plain-spoken Judge actually came to try several aristocratic dames for keeping gaming tables, he merely punished them by fines. Gillroy, the caricaturist, was less sparing, for he depicted one lady as undergoing a public whipping, and represented others as standing in the pillory. In Miss Edgeworth's novel of "Belinda," the blackleg mania among the fair sex is graphically portrayed. Playing at cards for moderate stakes is still much more prevalent in England than in this country, but lady gamesters are much more rare than they formerly were. Yet we read that a titled lady, name not given, has recently lost $500,000 at ecarte, which will compel her husband to sell a large portion of his real estate and economize on the Continent for some years to come.

THE SNOW PLANT—A FLOWER OF STRANGE BEAUTY.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

One of the grandest objects which meets the eye of the traveller in our mountains is the exquisite plant, the Snow Plant of the Sierras—the Sarcodes Sanguinea of John Torrey, the botanist. It is an inhabitant only of the higher Sierras, being rarely found below an altitude of 4,000 feet, and its glorious crimson spike of flowers may be seen early in May forcing itself through the snows which at that period cling about the sides of our pine forests. The portion of the plant which is visible above the soil is a bright rosy crimson in color, and presents the very strongest contrast to the dark green of the pines and the shimmer of the snow. Its root is succulent, thick and abundantly free of moisture, attaching itself to the roots of other plants, principally to the species of the pine family. Hence it is among those curious members of the vegetable world which are known to botanists as parasites, and is consequently entirely incapable of cultivation. The deer are extremely fond of it, and it is not an uncommon circumstance to find a number of the plants uprooted and robbed of the fleshy part of their underground growth by these animals. It belongs to the natural order Orobanchacea, and is met with through the whole of the Sierra region, becoming rarer as we approach the south.

A YOUNG LADY WITH A HEART "AS UNFEELING AS A PIN-CUSHION."

The following letter, received from a young lady who had previously addressed one to the same young man, beginning, "You concentrated lump of sweetness," caused the latest suicide in San Francisco: "You know as well as I that women are fickle—the best of them—so do not blame me more than the rest. Full well I know by my own sad experience that weak human beings as we are, we cannot command our hearts or their affections. I will return you your ring by Wells & Fargo as soon as convenient, and with the exception of rings please consider that golden cord (which I at one time thought bound two loving hearts together) broken. I awaken to the stern reality I do not love you. You no longer awaken the spirit of love within my breast, and I think marriage without love a mockery and sin. Forgive me, Ernest, and seek one more worthy of your affections and too sincere love than I. There are many, many girls in this world more suitable to you and would make a better wife than I. I am not capable of loving. I have no heart, or else if I have, it is as unfeeling as a pin-cushion."

A LEAVENWORTH WEDDING.

A wedding which deeply interested two youthful residents of Leavenworth, Kan., is thus chronicled by the Commercial of that city: "He was 18 and she sweet 16; his father was inexorable; so, after raising the wind to the extent of $9, he, she, and her mother, with a mutual friend, boarded the cars for the friendly glens of Missouri. After paying fare for the round trip and $2 50 to the parson, the twain, made one, landed in Leavenworth with the large fortune of $1 in greenbacks. Repairing to a saloon, ice cream and cake were set up, reducing the cash to two nickels. Nothing daunted, two glasses of soda were called for and the newly-married couple started to begin life's wedded dream without a copper."

OF nearly one thousand artists who exhibited, this year, at the Royal Academy in London, ninety-two were ladies. This proportion of ladies is much larger than ever before.

THOUGHTS.

BY MAX MEYERHARDT.

All nature has assumed a look
Of glorious loveliness;
The beautiful bright earth has donned
Her gorgeous summer dress.
The birds from every tree-top sing
Their sweet melodious lays;
All day the myriad songsters chant
Their great Creator's praise.
The flowers emit a sweet perfume,
By gentlest zephyrs fanned;
And sounds of joyous life are heard
Throughout the wakening land.
All, all is fair; the bright, green earth,
The sky of azure hue,
Which of their Maker's mighty power
Bear testimony true.
And as I gaze upon that scene,
Grave thoughts within me rise
Of that fair land—the good man's goal—
That lies beyond the skies.
The brightest flowers forever bloom
On that celestial shore,
Where all is love, and peace, and joy,
And pain comes nevermore.

Rome, Ga., June, 1874.

ROYAL NEEDLEWOMEN.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be an accomplished artiste in needle-work and embroidery. During the last year she has beguiled the weary hours of their tedium by working a set of "vestments" for the little chapel where she worships, and also a stool and cushion for the use of the priest. So jealous was the fair devotee of sharing the pious task with another, that she would not allow a stitch to be set by any hand but her own. The gentle craft of needlework has been practiced by many Royal ladies before the time of Eugenie. Matilda, of Flanders, the spouse of William the Conqueror, was particularly famed for her skill in embroidery; and the Bayeux tapestry, still preserved in the Bayeux Cathedral, attests her ingenuity and industry with the needle. Into a piece of canvas 19 inches wide and 67 yards in length, the Royal lady, with the assistance of her ladies, stitched the history of the conquest of England by her martial consort, commencing with the visit of Harold to the Norman Court, and ending with his death at the battle of Hastings. "The leading transactions of these eventful years, the death of Edward the Confessor, and the coronation of Harold in the chamber of the Royal dead, are represented in the clearest and most regular order in this piece of needlework, which contains many hundred figures of men, horses, birds, beasts, trees, houses, castles, and churches,—all executed in their proper colors, with names and inscriptions over them to elucidate the story." We may hope the beautiful but hapless Mary, Queen of Scots was able to cheat the hours, during her long and weary imprisonment, of a part of their misery, by her close application to the needle. She wrought several curious and elaborate works in embroidery, while a captive in her haughty cousin's toils, which are noted in history. In a letter to his friend, "rare Ben Jonson", Sir William Drummond describes a bed of state which Queen Mary covered with emblems and devices embroidered in gold and silk. She was considered to possess great talent for composing those pictorial allegories. Thirty rebuses and punning devices, besides much heraldic blazonry, were stitched into this bed of state. "The workmanship," concludes Sir William, "is curiously done, and truly it may be said of it, the execution surpassed the material." We read also that Mary spent many months embroidering a rich scarf for her only son, whom she parted from when he was an infant, and longed hopelessly to see again during her eighteen years of imprisonment. How many sad thoughts and bitter fears must have been sewed into that garment by the unhappy mother who mourned, with much else, the loss of her liberty, her crown, and her child.

FARM NOTES.

HOEING.

Now is the time of all others to keep the land free from weeds by the use of the cultivator and the hoe. If the rows of corn and roots were made straight it is an easy matter to use the horse hoe. With a good horse that knows his business, you can effect about as much in killing weeds as ten men can with hand hoes in the same time. We ought to make calculations to do all the work we can with animal instead of hand power. It is cheaper and more effectual.

No farmer can afford to raise weeds. They take about as much of its fertility, as a crop of useful plants. It never pays to raise weeds, and no doubt this explains why farming doesn't pay in so many cases that we read and hear about. Keep down every weed if you would prove successful, and obtain the full benefit of the fertility of your soil.

CRACKING OF PEARS.

A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly says: Pears do not crack when the soil is sufficiently supplied with lime and potash; and they crack most where those salts are deficient. Common wood ashes contain those salts, nearly in the quantity and proportions that pear trees on such soil require—forty per cent. of potash and thirty per cent. of lime. Reasoning from these facts, I applied wood ashes at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre, after the fruit had formed and cracked. Many of them healed up and made perfect fruit the same season, others not until the next season. A friend, at my suggestion, applied it heavily to a favorite Butter pear tree in his own garden for several years in succession, and has had for several years perfect and delicious pears, and I will guarantee it to cure any case, where the ashes are fairly and abundantly applied. I was told by an experienced hand that I would kill the trees, but on the contrary I cured them. Therefore do not be afraid; if one application will not suffice, give them a larger dose next year. A moist atmosphere undoubtedly encourages the growth of the tree and fruit, while the insufficiency of proper food prevents the perfection of either; hence, cracked fruit and "rough, old bark".

HINTS FOR STACKING HAY.

Make your stacks long and narrow, as the hay will cure better, and there is less danger of its becoming musty than when built in the usual circling form; beside, it will be easier baling. The press can be moved easier than you can pitch from the rear of a wide stack. In building, unload on different sections of the stack, which will allow the air to circulate through each load before it is settled down by another being placed upon it. About three gallons of salt thrown into a load of hay will preserve its sweetness. Three quarts are considered by some hay farmers to be sufficient for an ordinary load. It might be well for Colorado farmers to remember these small hints, as the time for hay cutting, curing and gathering is near at hand. Fortunately, hay-making in Colorado is not attended by so many perils as it is in the States, and, with even ordinary care, it may be cured and packed in keeping order, either in barn or stack. Still, if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and our farmers should, in all kinds of work, practice according to this rule, and thereby be the gainers.—[Col. Ag.

HASTENING THE RIPENING OF FRUIT

Acting upon the principle that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity and accelerates the maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit, Mr. Stall removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the normal period for ripening, for a space of thirteen to fifteen feet in diameter, and to such an extent as to leave a depth of earth over the roots of only about two to four inches which could be thoroughly warmed by the sun. He was surprised not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle of July, but also by its superior juciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal of the earth from the north side of a tree alone caused the fruit on that side to ripen several days earlier than that on the south side. Frequent watering was, of course, necessary in the above experiments.—[Vineyard Gazette.

PLANTING CELERY.

With market-gardeners celery is always grown as a second crop. The ground is heavily manured in the Spring for early cabbages, onions, or beets. When these are taken off in July, the ground is plowed, the surface leveled, and the celery planted on the surface in rows two and a-half feet apart, and the plants in the row from 4 to 5 inches. Before setting, the plants are "trimmed," that is, about one-half of the tops are cut off square, and say a third in length of the tap roots. They are then firmly set in the rows by the aid of a hand-dibble, and an active man, who has had practice, will properly set from 800 to 1,000 plants an hour. In case there are any misgivings about the strength of the ground, better add some more manure before plowing the second time, for it is hopeless to attempt growing celery to full size on poor ground. In time past, making deep trenches by hand, adding bulky manure in the bottoms of such, before setting out the plants, was thought to be all-important to raise fine celery. None now practice this primitive method, unless here and there a "Rip Van Winkle" in the art of gardening—those who continue to travel in the ruts marked out by their grand-parents. In planting out celery, moist, or damp weather is always chosen, and when convenient, protecting the newly-set plants from the summer sun is oftentimes found necessary. When the plants are once fairly started on rich ground, there is little or no trouble beyond occasionally drawing the soil towards the line of stalks from either side of the rows. The portion of the crop intended for consumption before cold weather, is bleached in the row by raising a bank of soil on either side with a spade, covering all the stalks except a few inches of the tops. It will take three weeks to blanch the hearts by this means.—[Independent.

THE NUMBER OF TYPE IN A NEWS PAPER.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, in an article on "How mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of types used in a newspaper the size of the Eagle at 600,000, the actual number of bits of metal arranged and rearranged every day in preparing a newspaper the size of the Eagle for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as the most exact and particular business, but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the machinery of the finest watch would render the type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a good deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months or even years of labor in producing it, and people go to see it as a great curiosity, but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect—but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in the same day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those stupid printers."

A HAIL STORM recently occurred at Milan, Italy, during which, according to an Italian newspaper, a little girl had one of her ears cut off by the hail-stones.

THE LILY.

A lily fair,
With beauty rare,
Gave forth a fragrance tender,
The sun-beams kissed,
Through morning mist,
The bud and gave it splendor.

It brighter grew
'Twas nursed by dew,
And balmy summer weather,
It only smiled,
The sun beguiled;
They often talked together.

And now its face,
In mystic grace,
Was beauty's full perfection,
As on the dell,
Its perfume fell,
An offering of affection.

I passed that way,
One lovely day,
And saw this lily blooming,
So modestly
It seemed to me,
Of all flowers unassuming.

I pulled it then,
And left the glen,
To take it home to cherish,
For in my cot,
I gladly thought,
This thing would never perish.

Ah, me! 'twas gone,
The next day's dawn,
So as of its death the token
The lily's heart,
Had felt a smart,
It for the sun had broken.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

LATE FASHIONS.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.

There is a noticeable reduction in the prices of ready-made under-clothing this season, and also some improvement in the manner of making. Fastidious women who object to machine sewing on their lingerie can now find an abundance of hand made garments at reasonable prices. These are imported from countries where labor is cheap, and are brought over unlaundried, just as they come from the hands of the French peasant women who do fine plain sewing and embroidery for a few sous a day.

Imported garments are made of percales and French muslins of firm quality, but soft and undressed, the brands of which are not found in this market. For domestic made garments Wamsatta muslin has the general approbation, and is now sold at 18 cents a yard. New York Mills muslin is reduced to 19 cents, and is worn by many ladies, though more especially designed for gentlemen's use.

Chemises of American make have wide bands, and much tucking, puffing and insertion in rows below the band; the bodies are made with long gores, and the sleeves are usually puffed, though ladies are ordering plain sleeves again. French chemises are sacque shape, with either a band or a drawing-string around the neck. Above all else embroidery wrought on the garment is the substantial and favorite trimmings.

The most popular night-dress is that with a sacque front and double yoke back. Patterns of these are also sent abroad, and importers order them all made 60 inches long. Muslin night-dresses, machine made, range in price from $1 75 to $1 90 each.

Petticoats are made with more fullness at the top, now that ladies have left off wearing bustles. The back breadth is full, without any sloping at the top. Tucks in clusters around the skirt are again the popular style, side pleatings and fluted ruffles are also worn. Skirts of walking length are to be found of the light, sheer muslins that take starch well, ranging from $1 10 upward. When purchasing, the wearer should give the length of her dress in the front as a guide. Short under-petticoats are usually more elaborately trimmed than the longer ones worn next the dress.

Camisoles or toilette sacques are shown in variety. The handsomest are trimmed around the bottom in basque style, thus taking away the dressing-sacque look, and making a house jacket suitable for all day wear. The material is French nansook; the back has a seam down the middle, shaping it slightly to the figure, and the trimming is bars of Valenciennes and applique insertion.

SUMMER NEEDLEWORK.

Ladies going to summer retreats provide themselves with pretty and fanciful needlework with which to while away mornings on the piazza and rainy days. The newest pattern for tapestry work come in Pompeian designs, and in quaint antique colors. Another novelty is India cashmere covers for cushions, slippers, toilet mats, screens and foot-rests wrought in silks of the Oriental cashmere colors in feather stitch, like the long India stitch. Black cashmere worked with these gay bright silks is very effective, and a child could do the simplest stitch. A pair of slippers, with design partly worked and materials for completion, costs from $8 to $9; these are worked over a lining, to keep the soft cashmere from drawing. Pincushion covers cost from $1 50 to $3. For summer slippers this gay embroidery is done on gray linen drilling, and sofa-pillows are made of the same fabric, so cool to the touch. Another kind of easy and effective needlework is that done on the new Geneva canvas—a brown, open-meshed bagging, of which tidies are made.

There are also many fanciful covers made of Turkish toweling, ornamental with applique cloths of black, red and white in Persian designs wrought in point Russe. These cover the old-time splint-bottom chairs that have come in fashion again for summer houses; also sofa-pillows and foot-rests. Another fancy for house wives who are fine needle-women is to make lambrequins for their chamber and dining room mantels. Some of these are of the linen duck, with the gay Persian applique-work just described; others are of shaded beads in gray and white flower patterns; while those of tapestry-work are in quaint colors, with odd caricature figures worked on them, representing the milk-man, fish-woman, etc., with the faces wrought in quarter stitch. Summer carriage robes of light cloth, fawn, gray, drab, or ecru, have the corner braided, and a monogram in the centre, all done in darker shades of the color of the cloth. Gray linen carriage robes have braided monograms in bright colors. Last of all is the napkin-holder, a French fashion, which is an embroidered strap for passing around the neck, with a hook in each end, to which the napkin is attached, and protects the clothing as securely as a bib. This is not meant for children at all, as they have their bibs, but, according to importers, it is designed for gentlemen, who, house-wives say, need it most of all.—[Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

THE price current of girls for wives in Armenian villages, is quoted from $10 to $80, according to age and quality.

HAILSTONES the size of turkey eggs are reported to have fallen in Bergen county, N. J., during a sudden storm on the 4th of July.

A LOWELL, Mass., old maid discomfits carping critics, by exhibiting to them documents proving that she has refused over forty offers of marriage.

IN Wales one of the largest iron manufacturers has discharged three thousand hands and blown out all his furnaces on account of the scarcity of orders received.

A BALLOON, with four men, which started from Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th inst., came down at Salem, N. J., on the 5th inst., after having been sixteen hours in the air.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has bought a lot in Washington, one hundred feet front, adjoining the property of Landaulet Williams, and is about to build a handsome residence there.

A READING father writes to a journal in that city, protesting against the custom which he says prevails there, of girls drinking vinegar, for the purpose of reducing themselves to genteel (?) proportions.

AN old lady writes to say that she is warmly in favor of women doctors for women; that a sick woman will tell one of her sex more about her feelings in five minutes than she would a male doctor in an hour.

AT one of the uptown hotels in New York the bill of fare for the Sunday dinner is printed on satin, in green and gold letters, and every lady guest of the house is presented with a bouquet of flowers before taking her seat at the table.

A STRANGE fact in connection with Vassar College is that although it is a school intended for the highest culture of women, it has never received a single bequest from a representative of the fair sex. It was founded by a man and has thus far been aided by men only.

A BROOKLYN young woman, who abandoned her old husband says: "He was too soft. I couldn't be hugging and kissing him all the while—it isn't my disposition. I couldn't bear to be obliged to sit on his lap and cuddle him every time I wanted a cent."

MR. BASS, the English brewer and member of Parliament, has built, at his individual expense, at Burton-on-Trent, a church, parsonage and school-house, and presented the whole to the parish. Including the endowment, organ, and peal of bells, the cost was $250,000.

THE poet of the Lynchburg News hasn't been particularly lucky. In an ode to his girl he says: "Keen is your sorrow, but keener is my grief." The compositor, who lost his undermost nickle on the top row, the night before set up, "but keno is my grief."

WE find in a new Mormon Sunday school hymn book many verses which like the following, sound odd to gentle ears:

Bless Brigham Young we children pray;
Thy chosen Twelve, in what they say;
Thy elders, priests, and teachers, too,
Their labors bless in all they do.

ACCORDING to a writer in a New Haven journal, 10,600 sheep were killed by dogs in New Haven county alone during the three years between 1868 and 1871, and the result of this wholesale destruction of sheep has been to render lamb and mutton extremely scarce in the markets, and to double the price asked for them.

A STREET corner telescope man, in Chicago, on a recent night, had his instrument placarded "Splendid views of the comet." He charged ten cents a peep, and those who bought the privilege saw a flaming body that covered three or four degrees in the heavens. Business was brisk, the "Oh-ohs!" and "Good graciouses" of the patrons exciting great curiosity. At length one of those prying, incredulous fellows investigated and found that the telescope man had painted a nice little comet on the lens. At this the swindled people pushed over the apparatus, and so scared the showman that he cordially thanked the policeman who took him into custody and protection.

THE Salem (Va.) Register, in speaking of the recent commitment to the county jail of Mrs. C. A. Underwood as a lunatic, says that she was once in the Staunton asylum, having lost her mind during the war under the most distressing circumstances. Her former husband was sentenced to death for desertion, and she went to Richmond to procure a pardon from President Davis, but too late; for just as she entered the camp with the pardon she met the firing squad returning from her husband's execution. She is thirty-five years of age and the mother of five children.

AN English mechanic advertised seriously for a wife, and a woman equally in earnest, responded by letter. They met, but the man was not pleased, and courtship was not entered into. He still wanted a wife, however, and so advertised again under another signature. When he had an answer he went to see his correspondent with a heart beating high with hope, and found the equally persevering spinster again. A third time he wooed fate with a yet differently worded beguilement. He reached the appointed place of meeting—'twas she! Crushed to the earth and convinced, like Mr. Swiveller, that destiny was full of staggerers, he smiled, he conversed and meekly at last wedded the determined woman.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 11, 1874

HARRY WHITE only carried the nomination for Congress in Indiana County, by a majority of 173, over Laird.

THE result of the Arkansas election shows a Democratic victory, which is quite as overwhelming as it was unexpected.

THE unanimous nomination of the Hon. M. C. Kerr of Indiana, for Congress in the New Albany district is creditable to the Democracy of that region. He is one of the ablest and purest of our public men.

THE address of the taxpayers of East Liberty says "It is feared that the contracts made by the city for work have been let at iniquitous prices, for the benefit of the Ring." True as preaching.

THE tax-payers of every ward are taxed to pay the salaries of a half-a-dozen or more bummers, who are invested with the title of some petty office and who attend to the primaries in the interests of the Ring. Down with them.

THE Committee of Public Safety, when appointed, should among other things give its attention to the Pittsburgh Gazette, which it is said has been paid three times the amount of money its contract calls for for advertising. If this be true, it should be compelled to disgorge.

THE Ring organs don't appear to have heard of the great upheaval of East Liberty tax-payers on Friday evening last. They may suppress the reports so far as their columns are concerned, but they cannot suppress the honest resolves and indignation of the people.

THE N. Y. Times, which was so swift to follow up the assaults of O'Connor and Tilden upon the Tweed thieves, is silent as the grave in regard to Shepherd and his crew in Washington. This would implicate Grant and disturb the harmony of the party, which would not do, you know,

THE voice of the people on the South side with regard to the taxes was not an uncertain one. The resolutions adopted were strong and to the point. The people do not mean to be put off with foggy explanations, and they do not mince their words when they speak of the men who have doubled and trebled their taxes.

THE Ring thieves are endeavoring to scare Republicans by proclaiming that the grand upheaval is a Democratic movement. It is nothing of the kind. It is a movement of the honest and swindled taxpayers of all parties against Ring rule, and no one understands it better than the thieves themselves.

A FIRE cracker cost $250.000 in Allegheny and in all probability a human life in Pittsburgh, on Saturday. Is it not about time to put an absolute stop to the sale of this dangerous nuisance. Councils should prohibit their sale under heavy penalties. That is the only way to stop it. As long as they are sold they will be exploded. Prohibit their sale, and the fountain head is at once reached.

SINCE we have exposed the vicious system of corruption that pervades all departments of the city government, all our Ring contemporaries are struck with the fact that there is no intellectual ability displayed in the editorial management of THE POST. Certainly; in their estimation. Intellectual ability, in the estimation of the Ring claquers, consists soley in concealing Ring robberies.

AS we predicted on yesterday, Mr. James H. Hopkins fully coincides with the views expressed by THE POST, concerning the Democratic nominees and the Prohibition Convention. Mr. Hopkins was in Baltimore when the article appeared and had not seen it at the time he was waited upon by the Temperance Committee and spoken to about its appearance. He has since read it, however, and says it is sound from top to bottom.

THE Harrisburg Telegraph claims that State Treasurer Mackey, has complied with the law, requiring detailed monthly statements of all moneys on hand, where deposited, what security the Treasurer has, and what interest is paid, if any, for use of said funds. If such a statement has been regularly published in the Telegraph it has not found its way to the public. Mr. Mackey's own paper the Pittsburgh Commercial would be a proper medium for interesting information like this. Let us have it?

THE Gazette, as was to have been expected, comes to the rescue of the Ring in Allegheny city. It talks mildly of the "slight" increase of taxes, which is a little improvement on its style of calling THE POST a liar when we informed the people of Pittsburgh that their taxes would be doubled. Its "slight" increase, however, will hardly go down with the plundered tax-payers of that city, unless an increase from forty-six dollars to one hundred dollars may be termed "slight" and which may be so in the eyes of the public plunderers; but the tax-payers don't see it in that light, as the Gazette will learn by sending one of its representatives to the Treasurer's office any day, or among the tax-payers. It evidently understands this as well as most people, but prefers to use whitewash and regularly draw its pay.

APPOINT A RECEIVER.

We are very much afraid that there will have to be a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the "Debt-Reduction" firm of the Gazette and Commercial. They started out pulling together perfectly square, but already the venerable jade of the corner of Sixth and Smithfield, begins to kick and strike out viciously and bite at the blinds and head-stall of the off horse. The following from the Gazette of yesterday will explain how matters stand:

> The Commercial takes a method, different from ours, to reach precisely the same result we do, as to what constitutes city debts. It proposes to reckon street improvement assessments as city indebtedness, and offset these with the liens against the property improved, calling these solvent accounts due the city. Thus the debts are neutralized. The simpler, and equally correct, legal method of reaching the same result, is to recognize the distinction, everywhere admitted between assessments for local purposes and taxes levied for general government purposes. This distinction at once disposes of the entire difficulty. It classes as city debts what are such, and as local assessments the bonds issued for the improvement of particular properties. This will hold the debt of the city at about eight and a quarter million of dollars, or about two millions within the legal limits. We are better convinced of the constitutionality of this than we are of the Commercial's method, particularly as the latter admits of all kinds of deception, while our method admits of none.

We rather like the suggestion of the closing remark in the above quotation. The Gazette claims that the Commercial is using deception to deceive the people, while it is deceiving the people without using deception. Now this is a very fine point, and we give the Gazette credit for the idea if not for the act—to deceive without using deception is a great and original feat; to imagine such a thing can be done is a great and original idea, so that in any event the Gazette is entitled to credit.

The "oldest" claims that it and the Commercial are pursuing different courses to reach the same result. But the former does not like the idea of calling the city bonds issued for street improvements, city debts, and the claims of the city against the property owners "solvent accounts due the city," thus balancing the two. Its own process is much simpler. It merely proposes to say that the $4,000,000 of bonds, for the payment of which the city solemnly pledges its "Faith, Credit and Property" without reservation, are not city debts, but local assessments. Thus the Gordian knot is severed at once, and it only needs one more stroke of such financiering to repudiate them entirely.

In point of fact, the Gazette's method is the surest one, and is entirely proof against any legal or logical argument that may be brought against it, because it utterly and scornfully ignores the existence of either law or logic. The Commercial's position is faulty. When it admits that the Penn Avenue Bonds are city debts, and claims that they are offset by the liens of the city upon private property, it admits too much and claims too little to make its point good. There is not a bond issued by the city of Pittsburgh, but is a lien upon private property, which must liquidate these bonds, the same as private property liquidates the Street Bonds, so that it may be claimed that although the Water Bonds are a city debt, they are offset by being liens upon private property, and may also be justly deducted from the debt of the city, and so on with all the other bonds until the whole debt of $12,000,000 is made to disappear like a thin and inconstant mist.

However, since we have reflected on the matter, this is the upshot and the end, the Alpha and the Omega, of the beautiful financial theories advocated by both papers. But the Gazette's theory is the most direct. It does not believe in circumlocution, but like Mr. Veneering settles the whole thing with a simple wave of the hand. If we are to declare that the Bonds the payment of which are guaranteed by the solemn pledging of the "Faith, Credit and Property" of the city, are not a city debt, why not say so in plain words, and not play a game of shuttle-cock as proposed by the Commercial.

But what pains us most is to see such a difference growing up between these two great financial luminaries—these two pawing horses, Phœbian and of dual sex, that were to haul the Ring's financial chariot safely through and beyond the eclipses and configurations of the constitutional limitation of 7 per cent. They should champ their golden oats together in peace, and "nicker" harmoniously and in perfect tune, whenever they were told to "get up" and put in their "best licks" for the Ring.

We do not forget the fact that the Commercial knows best what it is intended to accomplish by the resolutions offered in Select Council. One of the Commercial staff introduced the resolutions and he evidently wrote the article and evolved the sublime theory to which the Gazette takes exceptions. This should cause the latter to pause and reflect. The writer in the Commercial ought to know most fully the intent of a series of resolutions written presumably by himself, unless, as the Gazette would gently insinuate, they were written by the profound and awe-inspiring financier, who wags his dreadful scissors over its editorial columns. In the latter event no one will dispute the Gazette's right to give the cue.

But when these learned disciples of Mammon have settled the question of a reduction of the city debt five or six millions, by their peculiar "methods" and theories, the voice of the tax-payer will be heard in the land, and it will be the voice of one crying in a wilderness of burdensome woes. Unfortunately, when a man pays off a debt with a theory or a "method," he can never get a receipt, and the collector calls on him again. The tax-payers will have these $12,000,000, and alas, many millions more, we fear, to pay, despite all the theorizing of the Gazette and Commercial.

OVER ANXIOUS.

The Dispatch betrays a wonderful anxiety that we shall make specific charges as to some of the Ring robberies that have been committed, and assures us that the infamous libel laws of this State will not place us under any liability. We are not in the habit of taking the Dispatch's suggestions in questions of law. It so happens that those members of the Ring who have plundered the people most deeply are not officials, and where specific charges might be brought against officials, the same specific charges must be made against members of the Ring, who are not now and never were officials. Officials and outside operators have worked together, and to make a specific charge against the one is impossible, without making it against the other, and while there might be no liability as to the official, the private citizen, who is a member of the Ring, and who is the greatest plunderer, could drag us into court and subject us to the penalties of an infamous and outrageous law, although we might be able to prove the truth of every charge made.

The Dispatch professes to know something about the plundering that has been going on, and being a Ring organ in good standing, it ought to know of a number of specific cases. If it believes that there is immunity under the libel law, why don't it make some specific charges? If it don't know anything about corruption, it should not pretend to, by taking up the cry of the tax-payers. But it does know something about corruption—any man of observation can find and point out the evidence of it—but the Dispatch knows that it dare not make public what it does know for fear of a criminal prosecution in which it will not be permitted to prove the truth of it allegations.

If we understand the true state of the case, we are not going to be made martyrs of in this connection. We have no more interest in putting a stop to municipal plundering than other citizens. Having acted as pioneers in directing the public attention to the existing corruption in our municipal affairs, we leave it the to the great body of the tax-payers, acting through their own chosen committees to hunt down and expose all the thieves in office and out of office. The whole community cannot be indicted and convicted for libel, it matters not who they may expose, in their investigations, whereas the publishers of a newspaper, for making the same exposures would be subjected to the penalties of a barbarous and disgraceful law. Let the people move in this matter now, and we will give them our most cordial support. We have pointed out generally where the plunderers and their plunder are hidden. We cannot uncover their kennel without falling into the clutches of a law that is kept on the statute books for the protection of robbers. But the people can, in the manner we have suggested, for they are the grand inquest themselves and superior to any Grand Jury.

GIVE US MORE OF IT.

Since his induction into office, Secretary of the Treasury Bristow, has at least attracted the public attention with the promptness and decision of his acts. So far this public attention has not been unfavorable to the Secretary, but the reverse. He seems to be imbued with the idea that the statesmen of the past generation and ante-war times were not altogether fools, and that the old time public virtue to which we are wont to refer as a people, is not wholly a myth and ought to be encouraged in high places even in this day.

He comes from a State where they educate men in a different school of politics than profligate Radicalism, which is one advantage in his favor. He appears, so far as we are now able to judge, to think that honesty, economy, justice and fair dealing should not be confined solely to the walks of private life, but ought to be carried into public trusts as well. He has struck one very positive blow at such jobs as the Leet & Stocking affair that scandalized the country a few years ago. Under the provisions of the late bill revising the customs laws, it is required that the cartage of merchandise in the hands of the government must be let, after thirty days notice, to the lowest bidder. After Secretary Bristow had prepared the required advertisements, he learned that a Ring had been formed in New York, Boston, Baltimore and at other places, for the purpose of first securing the contracts and then sub-letting them to other parties, the Ring pocketing the difference.

Upon being made aware of this fact, the Secretary inserted a proviso in the advertisement to the effect that no bid would be considered, unless the bidder should personally stipulate to superintend and be himself responsible for the execution of the contract. Of course this smashed the Ring to atoms at once, and made the new Secretary a great many enemies among the thieves who have hitherto been bleeding the Treasury and running the Radical party of the country. While such work on the part of Mr. Bristow does not promise much good to the cause of the average Radical politician it will be fully appreciated by the Ring-ridden public.

We hope that Mr. Bristow will go on, for there is plenty of room for him to distinguish himself. He has made a good beginning and we trust that he may keep it up. There is so much work of the same kind for him to do, that he cannot finish it up in a year. The multifarious Rings that eat up the public treasure will even surprise Mr. Bristow, and before he gets through smashing them he will pulverize brother-in-law Casey of New Orleans, and other brothers-in-law and cousins and second cousins without number. Unfortunately for the country, these Rings start from the Presidential household. If Secretary Bristow succeeds in breaking them up, despite the President's protection, then indeed will the people hail him as a deliverer. He should be encouraged in his work by all honest men.

THE ALLEGHENY FIRE.

We do not propose to philosophize upon the conflagration in Allegheny on Saturday afternoon, that left something like one hundred families homeless, and many of them destitute. Instead of entering into any unnecessary discussion, the people should take active steps to relieve the wants and necessities of the unfortunate victims of the conflagration. The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have always been ready to respond to the cry of want raised in distant cities when they have been smitten with the devouring element.

Now charity should begin at home. Here we have before our own eyes, in the most vivid colors, the very sufferings that we have been wont to relieve by sending our contributions to Chicago, Boston and elsewhere. It will be but natural therefore that our people will be more generous and liberal to their neighbors than they have been to strangers. Meetings should be called and steps taken to relieve the wants of those who have been burned out.

The "burnt district" was inhabited principally by persons of small means, who depended upon their daily labor for support. All their little accumulations of home comforts have been swept away, and they are left to begin the battle of life anew at a time when work is scarce, or not to be had, and when wages, even when employment can be obtained, are at a low ebb. We trust that with all these facts before them, our people will respond promptly to the call that is made upon them. We feel that we need not urge them to do their duty.

SALARY GRABBERS.

The Commercial continues to punch Negley upon every convenient occasion. It says in reference to a similar case:

> Congressman Cobb, a Republican member from North Carolina, having voted for the salary grab, and accepted his increased pay under the bill has now the immense satisfaction of knowing that he has created a split among the Republicans of his district which in all probability will lead to the election of the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding that the district is strongly Republican. There will be no more corn on his cob.

A CURIOUS exhibition has lately been opened to the public in the lunatic asylum at Brunnfeld, near Vienna. The objects exhibited are divided into three classes, the first comprising two hundred and fifteen articles made entirely by the lunatics, the second articles destroyed by them in their moments of frenzy, and the third models, &c., showing how they are lodged and clothed. Among the articles in the first class are delicately carved meerschaum pipes, lace, picture-frames and a remarkable collection of paintings by Kratky, who before he became insane was a celebrated artist at Vienna. These paintings show no sign of insanity, and one of them is a wonderfully life-like representation of the lunatics hearing mass in the chapel attached to the asylum. Next to these specimens of the constructive skill of the inmates are placed huge iron bars bent double, spoons and iron plates broken to pieces, and doors split in half. The favorite occupations of these unfortunate people are stated to be writing and drawing, in which some of them have become singularly proficient.

THE Steubenville Gazette goes for John Routh, who is soon to become a Senator from this county as follows:

> Among the many excellent candidates nominated by the Democracy of Allegheny county, Pa., none pleases us more that of Mr. John Routh for State Senator. Mr. R. is one of the people, a genuine Democrat, an honest man, and a gentleman of most excellent sense; and should he be elected, of which there is a strong probability, he will not only ably and faithfully represent his district, but will do his full part toward keeping the Legislature of his state from being tarnished with bribery and corruption. Such men as John Routh are needed in every legislative body, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording his election in November; and we know he will be if the people of his district look after their interests, as all intelligent voters should do.

PEOPLE who are particular about the disposal of their bodies after death will have a variety of methods from which to select. How would the reader, should he become "a body" relish being covered with Roman cement, and so being hardened into a solid mass, no opportunity for noxious gases to escape? This is the way in which kind friend, you would be treated. You would be placed in a sarcophagus of already hardened cement. Then what cavities your pale form left would be filled up with the same material, and you would become a solid block of stone—in fact, you might be set up in a graveyard as your own monument, and have all your virtures carved upon your own bosom.

THE President got off the following piece of eloquence, upon his arrival at Charleston, West Va.

> "It affords me pleasure to visit my friends at Charleston. About thirty years ago—but that makes me older than I thought—when I was a Cadet at West Point, I promised my aunt, Mrs. Tompkins, and the other relatives referred to by Colonel Smith, residing in this valley to visit them, and not until now have I been permitted to make good the promise. I am sorry that I cannot remain with you longer than two days."

JEFFERSON'S OWN WORK.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Below are presented the words of Mr. Jefferson as originally written by him in drawing that famous State paper of 1776. It is believed that its perusal will cause no detraction to be made from either a sense of his literary abilities or his fearless patriotism at a time which tried men's souls —at a time when the word "patriot" was synonymous with "traitor." The burning words of indignation against the oppressor, intermingled with the elimination of the soundest principles known to statecraft, cannot but make the heart of the American—nay, of the friend of liberty wherever he be found—to beat with exultation that such great men have lived. The paper referred to is as follows:

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.*

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a descent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator
certain — with [*inherent and*] inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations [*begun at a distinguished period and*] pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them
alter — to [*expunge*] their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of
repeated — [*unremitting*] injuries and usurpations, [*among which appears no solitary fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the*
all having — *rest, but all have*] in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world [*for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.*]

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly [*and continually*] for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

obstructed — He has [*suffered*] the administration of justice [*totally to*
by — *cease in some of these States*] refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made [*our*] judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices [*by a self-assumed power*], and sent hither swarms of new officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies [*and ships-of-war*] without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior, to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on
in many cases — us without our consent; for depriving us [ ] of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences; for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these
colonies — [*States*]; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. — He has abdicated government here [*withdrawing his governors, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection.*]

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy
scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally — [ ] unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, are to fall themselves by their hands.

excited domestic insurrection among us, and has — He has [ ] endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions [*of existence.*].

[*He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property.*

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the approbium of INFIDEL *powers, is the warfare of the* CHRISTIAN *King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where* MEN *should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the* LIBERTIES *of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the* LIVES *of another.*]

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries.

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of
free — a [ ] people [*who mean to be free. Future ages will scarcely believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only, to lay a foundation so broad and so undisguised for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.*]

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend
an unwarrantable us — [*a*] jurisdiction over [*these our States.*] We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, [*no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension: that these were effected at the expense of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government; we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them; but that submission to their Parliament was no part of our Constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credit-*
have — *ed: and*] we [ ] appealed to their native justice and mag-
and we have conjured them by — nanimity [*as well as to*] the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations
would inevitably — which [*were likely to*] interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity, [*and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have, by their free election, re-established them in power. At this very time, too, they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but Scotch and foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly spirit bids us to renounce forever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it. The road to happiness and to glory is open to us too.*
We must therefore — *We will tread it apart from them, and*] acquiesce in the necessity which denounces
and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace friends. — our [*eternal*] separation. [ ]

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these [*States reject and renounce all allegiance and subjection to the kings of Great Britain and all others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve all political connection which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the people or Parliament of Great Britain: and finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be free and independent States,*] and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

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*The parts struck out are printed in *italics* and enclosed in brackets.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

We are gratified to see that the Democracy of Allegheny county have nominated the above named gentleman as their candidate for Congress in the 22nd District, now represented by that somewhat notorious Salary Grabber, Gen. James S. Negley. Mr Hopkins is an honest and an able man whose hands have never been stained by any of the corrupt jobbery that is so common in the present day. If the honest Republicans of Allegheny county are sincere in their protestations against Salary Grabbers, and anxious for an honest man for whom to cast their suffrages, they can now be fully accommodated in the person of Mr. Hopkins. We will soon see, however, how much sincerity there is in their professions in this respect.—Waynesburg Messenger.

THE BEST CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

[From the Commercial's Report of the Prohibition Convention.]

Rev. Laird, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, desired to explain the reasons of the committee for laying the matter over. The committee had been interviewed by Mr. Howard several times, seeking the nomination, but he was not considered the man to nominate. Mr. Negley was not the choice of the committee by any means. Mr. Hopkins had been interviewed by the committee, and not the committee by him. Mr. Hopkins said he would feel himself honored in being made the nominee of this Convention, but he would not ask it. The speaker thought every one should exercise his own judgment in the matter, but he hoped they would all vote for Hopkins.

NO BACK DOWN.

[N. Y. Sun.]

A correspondent who seems to belong to the adorers of humbug, denounces the following paragraph from the Sun as "mean and cowardly" because the President has not the time, the power, the inclination or the foolishness to reply to these stabs:

"Since his defeat in the case of Boss Shepherd, President Grant has been engaged in a prolonged drunken spree, and has been taken to West Virginia to get sober."

But the real question is whether it is true. Now everybody who knows anything about the fact, knows that it is true; and being true, how is it a stab?

"Keep the office of President in high esteem among the people of the country," says our correspondent. He had better address his advice to President Grant.

PITTSBURGH NOT ALONE.

[Venango Spectator.]

THE POST gives it as a reason why rents are so high in Pittsburgh, that landlords have to hand over nearly all they receive to the Ring thieves for taxes. Pittsburgh is not alone. There are farms in this county taxed for a sum in excess of what they would bring the owner if rented.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A WELL to do farmer, Con Shea, of Perry township, Mercer county, recently committed suicide.

A BRICK house belonging to and occupied by S. P. Keys of Latrobe, was struck by lightning on Monday last, but was not seriously damaged.

THE work of greading the South West Pennsylvania Railroad from Connellsvill to Mt. Braddock, has been commenced and will be completed by the 15th of November.

MR. JAMES HAYS, of Frenchcreek township, Mercer county, recently sold a three year old Percheron colt of his own raising, to S. E. Lemon, of Franklin, for five hundred dollars.

THE Rev. R. A. Fink, the efficient and popular pastor of the Johnstown Luthern church, has been tendered the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg.

A RESIDENT of Lewisburg, Union county, named John Bridge, unearthed an Indian skelton, a string of white beads and a copper medal bearing a likeness of George III and the date of 1781, while digging a celler one day last week.

THE Commercial travellers connected with the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia wholesale business house organized a permanent association at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday last. James B. Samson editor of the Indiana Democrat and C. B. Fink editor of the Latrobe Advance, were elected honary members of the association.

AN attempt was recently made to blow up one of the Cambria Iron Company's coal miners and the miners at work therein at Johnstown, one night last week. Fortunate by the miners discovered the fiendish trap that was set for them before any damage was done. It is supposed to have been the design of some of the idle workmen.

OHIO NEWS.

LICKING county reports nearly ten thousand less sheep this year, than last.

THE corn, oats and potato crops througtout Wyandot county, are reported in excellent condition.

THE Wyandot county Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of October.

MR. JOHN LEECH, of Greene township, Harrison county, had ewe which, this spring, gave birth to four lambs. Two of them died at the age of two weeks, the other two are yet living.

THE Ohio Democrat says: We regret to hear that our friend John Heck of Lock 17, had his pocket picked of $50 and valuable papers on the 10th inst, at Pittsburgh, when taking the train.

JAMES GREEN, a shoemaker and a resident of Steubenville, committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging himself to a willow tree near the railroad bridge at that place. Green had a local reputation as a pugilist. No reason is assigned for the deed.

ON Tuesday of last week James Bowles, of Middleton township, Columbiana county, while chopping for P. Y. Brown, accidently slipped and fell; the bit of the axe striking him on the top of the head and sliding down to the centre of his forehead, producing a very ugly but not dangerous wound.

SAYS the New Lexington Tribune: Miss Kitty Donaliy, a maiden lady of about seventy summers although living within a mile of the corporate limits, had not been in this village for 37 years, until the week before last, when she came to town to look at some property she owns. Not having seen it for so long she did not recognize the premises, drove past and was compelled to make inquiry as to its whereabouts.

ON Friday night last a number of persons in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, got on a tare and travelled over the principal streets making base balls of store boxes, dragging mowing machines over the pvements, pulling down signs, rolling salt barrels from the doors of merchants, changing the location of door steps and smashing in window lights and tearing up had generally. Some of the most prominent citizens of the place were among the party.

SEVERE STORMS.

Great Damage Done.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over this city last evening. Trunks of trees two or three feet in circumference were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and public parks were either entirely destroyed or shorn of their branches. Five houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, which were carried a distance of several hundred feet. Several carriages passing along the streets were overturned and a lady in one sustained severe injury. Telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjoying themselves in a hall, the roof fell in caused by the wind straining the rafters. Four of the children were injured. The steeple of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, one hundred feet in height, was moved five feet from its perpendicular and is now in a dangerous condition.

AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 4.—A long railroad bridge at Lewiston blew down today. Twenty-eight freight cars went with it. One person at least was killed and many injured.

The following are the names of the killed at Juniata bridge: Charles Goshen, aged 12, of Patterson, Pa.; William Barkley, aged 11, of Mifflin, and Lewis Pilasticker, an old gentleman of Schuylkill county. Injured—Herbert Shirk and Clayton Weedman of Paterson, Pa., and John Swan and Conrad Ulrich, of Lewistown.

The Glen Morgan Iron Co.'s furnace was partially destroyed by a storm, killing Levi Bloomensteen, Henry Bloomensteen and George Raynor, of Lewistown.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5.—The storm was more of the nature ot a tornado. The roof of the Coleman house in town and the lower hotel at the depot were blown off, and several other houses damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were blown down. The total number of killed so far as heard from is seven and five are injured, and several others missing. The Mifflin boys were playing base ball with Lewistown boys and had taken refuge in the railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewistown. Telegraph wires are all down between Harrisburg and Lewistown.

THOUGHTS.

"The sun set in a sea of brilliant hues,
Crimson, and gold, and azure; one by one
I saw the colors blend and interfuse,
And follow down the pathway of the sun,
I almost wished with them to fade away
Over the distant edge, and die as they."

Thus spake my friend half lightly; but my heart
Shrank, trembling at the words with sudden dread.
"And when the time shall come for us to part,
Must each go on his way alone?" I said:
"And in that unknown country shall we meet,
Or seek each other with unresting feet?

Shall we love there, as here—what thinkest thou?"
He answered slowly with a thoughtful face:
"If from my nature could be taken now
All memories, passions, hopes, the love and grace
Which is of thee, and maketh up the whole,
'Twould leave the merest shadow of a soul.

But if our lives begin anew, 'twill be
As if we ne'er had lived." With blanched cheek
I answered, "Say not that, it frighteth me."
"Why," said he, smiling, "how art thou so weak?
Why fear or wonder? Let us live our best,
to our Father's goodness leave the rest."

ARSHAL RICHELIEU'S LOVE LETTERS.

The recent sale of a collection of love-letters addressed to Marshal Richelieu, the famous gallant of the eighteenth century, has afforded Paris a palatable dish of scandal. The descendents of many a noble house are cringing with mortification at the betrayal of the shame of some female ancestor whose secret was confided to one or more of these unfortunate missives, and now is published to the world. It is said that at least a score of the beautiful and titled women who figured conspicuously at the Court of Louis XV. are here discovered in the list of Richelieu's victims. The letters of these noble dames are as notable for bad spelling as for ardor in expression. The Princess de Bournonville, the Duchesse de Goutant, Duchesse de Montmorency, and Duchesse de Modena, committed their passion to paper with equal indifference to propriety and orthography. But when was an enamored man ever known to criticise the grammar of his inamorata? It is the beauty of her form, the charm of her face, the pretty abandon of her manner that he is absorbed in admiring. The absence of wit and mental training passes unnoticed. One of these fair and frail beauties writes to the all-conquering Duke that "she prefers his love to the hopes and joys of Paradise;" another murmurs in envy of his wife, "How happy is she who may love you without sin;" and a third, with a stray grain of wisdom, remarks: "Short follies are best; let us end ours now, before we become disagreeable to each other." If there be not a lesson in virtue offered by this exposure of human weakness and error, there certainly is one in prudence. The man who encourages illicit love can never be trusted with a woman's perilous secret; and she who puts in his hand the written avowal of her guilty passion may never thereafter rest safe that it will not, at some future moment, even long after she has moldered to dust, appear as fatal evidence against her.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

[Toledo Commercial.]

"Kurridge dis way—25 cents to any part ob de city."

This was the theme of a sable hackman at a recent public gathering.

"Only 25 cents to any part ob de city Hab a kurridge, sir?" And thus he accosted every passing gentleman.

Presently a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing colored man came up, when, all of a sudden the hackman ceased to call out the "quarters," and turned so as not to look the gentleman in the face.

"I would like a carriage," said the gentleman.

No response.

"I would like to ride to the Boody House," stepping nearer and speaking louder.

"Sah?"

"Is this a hack?"

"No, sah; it's a private kurridge."

"Don't you carry passengers?"

"Sometimes I does, sah, and sometimes I don't sah;" turning away again.

"How much to drive me to the Boody?"

"Three dollars, sah?"

But the gentleman got in, and seemed to display his face at the window as much as possible as they drove along the streets. But imagine the driver's disgusted look when the gentleman helped himself out and handed a quarter for his fare, and, with a smile, passed into the hotel.

He was no other than Prof. Larcome of Washington, whose life has been spent in teaching and in efforts to elevate his race.

MANNERS AT CROQUET.

There is no one spot where well-bred people are apt to approach so near to ill-breeding, as on the croquet ground. The cause of the trouble must inhere in the game, which yet appears to be of the most refined and simple order, for other out-door sports fail to irritate the feelings or ruffle the temper as this does. It is as if some tiny imp of discord pervaded the field, devoting himself to the task of drawing to the surface whatever is contrary in the disposition of the players. We have seen girls go almost into hysterics, and young men become sullen or disputatious over a paltry "croquet" or wicket doubtfully run. The game intended solely for amusement becomes the source of disagreement and wrangling, spoiling all pleasure for the peace loving, as well as for the contentious.

The orgin of most croquet disputes lies in the diverse understanding of the rules. Nearly as many manuals are published as there are games played, and rarely is a match arranged where the players have all learned of the same authority, hence the difference of opinion. The sole way to avoid dissensions is to select the best book on the subject and make its decisions final on mooted points. It does not matter if a different authority be used on every ground (though for those playing much together it is more satisfactory to have the same), provided it is regarded as an authority before a match be begun. But it does matter very much that persons meeting for pleasure should so conduct themselves as not only to banish pleasure, but to lose their friends' and their own respect.—[Scribner's Magazine.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S PRESENT.

The Charleston News and Courier of recent date says: "Hon. W. D. Porter received on Thursday last a communication from Mr. William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, at Washington, in which he stated in substance that, during the burning of Columbia, he being then in command of the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, had personally rescued from the Capitol Building, just prior to its destruction, a copy of the rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate of South Carolina, bound in one volume, with the various acts and resolutions, containing standing orders and the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and stamped Hon. W. D. Porter, President of the Senate. That he had retained the volume as a reminiscence of the war, but during a recent visit of Mr. Porter to Washington he had mentioned the fact, and now took the opportunity of returning it to its rightful owner. The book is in a perfect state of preservation, being but slightly worn in the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since 1865. On the fly-leaf, in Mr. Belknap's handwriting, are the words, 'Taken from the Capitol of South Carolina, at Columbia, February 17, 1865, by William W. Belknap, General Commanding Fourth Division Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and returned to William D. Porter, June 20, 1874, by William Belknap, Secretary of War. Incidents of this kind are in themselves especially pleasing, as they convey an evident desire and willingness to revive and restore pleasant feelings and relations between the two sections of the country."

THE LOUISE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

[Cor. of the Springfield Republican.]

The best thing to our taste in Washington was the Louise Home, noble monument to a beautiful charity, and the touching memorial of sacred affections. William W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker and former partner of George Peabody, in the loneliness of advancing age, laments the beautiful wife of his youth, Louise, and the no less beautiful daughter, who bore her name. When the war came, this only child was the bride of an ardent Southerner, true to his seceding State, and with her he early and quietly withdrew to Europe, where, in a suspected silence, he hid himself till the storm was overpast. His art building, now the pride of Washington, was sequestered to Government uses, and there was talk about confiscating his other property. But absence and silence were reasons not ostensible enough, and in the returning era of peace and good-will Mr. Corcoran is filling the art building with rare treasures, and solacing and honoring his old age with the yet more princely charity of the Louise Home. It is a spacious and noble edifice, designed "for the support and maintenance of a limited number of gentlewomen who have been reduced by misfortune." Its management is entrusted to a permanent and self-appointing board of nine directresses, the original nine being designated by Mr. Corcoran, their services to be purely gratuitous, and in concurrence with the approval of a board of trustees, appointed in like manner. The matron with the services of an assistant matron has the entire internal management. No religious or sectarian discriminations pertain to the institution. The general discrimination is made in favor of "destitute, but refined and educated gentlewomen," who have no immediate kins-people able to provide them a home. There must be vouchers of character and all necessary information touching their previous life, circumstances, and condition." They are required to furnish their own clothing, and when able, to take care of their own rooms, assisted as may be necessary by the house servants. They are encouraged in needlework to furnish articles for sale to visitors and for their own employment. The wisdom of Mr. Corcoran in thus becoming the executor of his own charities is a fine example, and his personal devotion to the home which embalms his most sacred memories, is touching and beautiful. On our introduction we were most cordially received by Miss Hunter, the matron, a graceful, refined and accomplished lady of gentle and winning manners, and admirably fitted to administer the design of the house. An interior court lighted from above in the semi-oriental fashion, with surrounding corridors, gives roomy opportunity for pleasant exercise in rough weather, while beautiful grounds with conveniences for pleasure-riding entice to out-door walks. Personal freedom is allowed to go and come and to receive friendly visits. Pleasant chambers are provided for sickness, with extra conveniences for any personal friend who may choose to act as nurse. Being welcomed into their rooms by some of the inmates, we found them elegantly furnished and adorned, and wearing a very attractive and homelike appearance. The exquisite portraits of Louise," the mother and daughter, together with Mr. Corcoran's, adorned the walls of the reception-rooms, and his photograph was manifestly a cherished token of the grateful affections he has implanted. Would that his noble example might be as good seed in the hearts of many of our rich men who would be happier a hundred-fold by becoming, like him, the executors of their own benevolent intentions!

A NEW TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

A number of clergymen, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans, have taken active measures to introduce a scheme for the cure of supposed confirmed inebriates. In connection with this movement, the Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, of this city, has proposed to the Grand Lodge of good Samaritans a scheme for the foundation of an asylum for the treatment of persons suffering from nervous diseases induced by intemperance. The scheme met with great approval at the recent session of that body.

The Good Samaritans, having secured 165 acres of land at Alturas, have laid out the grounds in such a manner as to form a little village around the asylum. Neat little cottages will be erected for the accommodation of the families of the unfortunate men who are under treatment, and within the limits of the property no one will be allowed to sell, give away, or even have in his possession any kind of intoxicating liquor. The patients will be allowed to occupy the cottages with their families, provided that they will not go beyond the limits of the grounds attached to the asylum, so as not to put themselves in the way of temptation.—[N. Y. Post.

Out of the 4781 bills introduced in both Houses of Congress last session, less than 1,000 passed, and of these over 500 were private or pension bills.

A RETROSPECT.

Swathed in deep bloom upon the lee,
One radiant summer came and went;
One summer's radiant hours we spent
Together on the bank of Dee.

Our perfect love far banished strife,
And joy and beauty filled the land—
I little thought of golden sand
Fast dropping from her glass of life.

We walked among the sheltering firs,
And saw the hills of purple heath—
I did not see the hue of death
Slow stealing o'er that smile of hers.

I only dreamt of wealth of life,
In one bright round of happy love;
And age that should at last remove
In calm an old man and his wife.

Alas! it is not as I dreamed!
My waking soul laments the change;
And all the happy past is strange,
And seems as if it only seemed.

One sweet, short summer come and gone—
A few brief hours of sunny light
A joyous heart-bloom—then the night;
And in the night I am alone!

—Quiver.

HOUSE MOTTOES.

Among the Old World customs which are fast disappearing is that of carving mottoes on the walls of houses, frequent instances of which yet remain in Switzerland, Germany, and the Tyrol. The more ancient of these mottoes are quaint and significant. They were copied and improved upon in houses of more modern build, until they degenerated into matters of fashion or caprice with no special meaning. A writer in the Cornhill Magazine has collected a number from the more ancient homes in which they still exist, and embalmed them in literature. They are pious, comical, simple, or cynical. The are inscriptions dedicating the house of God, to the Virgin, or to some favorite saint, are naturally the most numerous. They frequently consist of but two lines, roughly rhymed. Sometimes they extend to four or even six lines. Here are two:

The Lord this dwelling be about,
And bless all, who go in and out.

Another:

Mother of God, with gracious arm
Protect our beasts and us from harm.

The two that follow teach trust in God as "the only sure hold-fast on earth;"

The love of God's the fairest thing,
The loveliest this world can bring;
Who sets his heart elsewhere, in vain
Hath lived; nor may to Heaven attain.

Another:

The help of man is small,
Trust God alone for all.

The following is found in at least half-a-dozen villages of North Tyrol:

We build us houses strong and wide;
Through here we may not long abide;
But for the great, eternal rest,
We take no thought to build a nest.

This, too, is in the same spirit:

This house mine own I may not call,
Nor is it his who follows me;
A third is born from out its hall—
O God! whose may this dwelling be?

Some of the mottoes bear a caustic air:

The old folks to me they say
The times grow worse from day to day.
But I say no!
I put it so:—
The times are just the times we've always had,
It is the people who have grown bad!

Another:

To please all men's vain endeavor,
And so it must remain forever.
The reason true
I'll tell to you:
The heads are far too many.
The brains are far too few.

The builder of the house on which the motto that follows was placed was evidently well satisfied:

Zum Stainer this house we call,
He who built it, roof and wall,
Is Hans Stoffner by name,
Full-handed, and of worthy fame.

The author of this one had an eye to business:

I love the Lord, and trust his promise true,
I make new hats, and dye the old ones too.

Some mottoes put upon ins are more plainly spoken than polite:

Come within, and sit thee down:
Hast no cash? be off full soon!
Come within, dear guest. I pray,
If thou hast wherewithal to pay.

Another reads:

The kind of guest that I love best
Will have a friendly talk,
Will eat and drink and pay his score,
And then away will walk!

PLANTING AFTER THE FLOOD.

POST-DILUVIAN DIFFICULTIES IN LOUISIANA.

An Iberville correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune recounts some of the trials and discouragements which have attended the replanting of overflowed fields in this section. They appear to be as great as in the case of Plaquemines parish. He writes:

"There are so many all over our common country that takes so deep interest in our welfare, and are supplying us with the necessaries of life, that it is just that they should know exactly the situation of the people in this vast overflowed district. I see by some of the papers that it is said that we have planted our lands, and may expect to reap in the course of time. The lands in this neighborhood were first and last to be uncovered by the waters, and at the first sign of dry land planting commenced with fine prospects. Some ten days since the rains commenced, and it rains not only every day, but several times a day. Every man and boy that could draw a furrow or put a grain of corn in the ground, white and black, owners of plantations and their laborers, all with common consent went to planting.

"But what can be done against so many difficulties that beset us on every side? Let me enumerate some of these and tell me was ever a people so tried? The rains won't permit us to plough; we take off our shoes, and with stick in hand follow the receding waters; the coons follow us at night and dig up about one-half of what we have put in the ground; the worms follow the coons, and we again follow the worms, and so on. What escapes both these pests is choked by grass and drowned by water (rain). We are obliged to thin out and hoe in the mud. The men are wet to the skin one-half of the time. To plant potatoes is almost impossible. If we are fortunately enough to be able to break up the land before we can ridge or hill a heavy rain spoils all the work.

"The people labor under so many difficulties that the wonder to me is that they do not give it up; but, to their credit be it said they fight against all these difficulties with unceasing courage. The lands have been made so fertile that every grass grows as if a vast bed of guano had been sown over it. To add to our misfortune that dreaded disease, the charbon, is killing off hundreds of animals in the back country. The rains have had the effect of starting the grasses, so much needed by our poor animals, which were almost starved to death."

WHAT A NEGRO PREACHER SAW.

A Selma (Ala.,) preacher has, according to a Southern exchange, been telling his congregation a strange yarn. We hope he preached "to the marines;" but his audience was colored, and he himself the hue of ebony. The negro is credulous.

He said that a young man, living in one of the many towns he had visited, asked a young lady to accompany him to church on the Sabbath day. She replied, pettishly, that her hair had not been curled, and that she would go to the bad place with her eyes wide open before she would venture to church with her hair uncurled. And she went not at that time; but the next Sunday, having gotten her curls adjusted, she ventured out and listened patiently to the sermon until its close. When the congregation had been dismissed she moved toward the door, but fell on reaching the portal, with her feet to the door and her head toward the pulpit. As she fell her clothing cracked like Chiness crackers exploding, and on examining her face, it was found that her eyelids were completely gone. She was dead, but it was impossible to close her eyes, because of the loss of the lids.

When her friends crowded around to raise her up, they found themselves unable to move her. The sequel showed that it took twelve strong men to lift her from the floor, and twelve to put her in her coffin. It also required the united exertions of twelve ministers to preach her funeral sermon—an exceeding by heavy job, doubtless. When the last sad rites were being observed, the lid of the coffin suddenly raised of its own accord, and something "about the size of a black cat" leaped out. And as this creature jumped from the coffin to the floor, it cried aloud to the petrified audience: "Wait! wait! wait until I curl my hair!" "As I expect to answer in the day of judgment," said the sable divine, "I saw this scene with my own eyes, and it was just as I have told it."

THE CORSET CRUSADERS LOSING STRENGTH

The crusade on corsets, begun in Brooklyn, will probably prove a failure. The ladies of the Heights and of the Hill who had listened to Mrs. Dr. Everett's lectures in Dr. Cuyler's and Mr. Beecher's churches banded together to make war on all high living, on corsets garters high-heeled shoes and false hair, and introduce oatmeal and cream. Scotch soled low-heeled 'shoes, skirt suspenders, and straps that hold the stockings to the shoulders. Mrs. Dr. Theo. Cuyler was elected President, Mrs. G. F. Hall, ce President; Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield, Secretary; and Mrs. William Barre, Treasurer. Mrs. Homer B. Sprague, the wife of the Principal of the Adelphi Academy; Mrs. R. D. Benedict, Mrs. C. H. Everest, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Dr. De La Vergne, the pharmaceutist's wife; Mrs. Ellenwood, Mrs. G. S. Scotts, Mrs. E. N. Taft, and other ladies from the avenue churches joined in the social war with vigor. They walked about in loose clothes, and their daughters were dressed in ungainly garments. The fashionable ladies laughed at the enterprise. When it crept into the newspapers, and Dr. Cuyler detected its waning popularity, he asked his wife to resign her position. The society meetings had been held in Dr. Cuyler's study in the Lafayette Avenue Church, and the ladies were obliged, under the withdrawal of Mrs. Cuyler, to meet elsewhere. On Monday they met at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Sprague, and, after much discussion, agreed to adjourn until the latter part of September, when they will conclude to change the character of the society or disband altogether.—[N. Y. Sun.

COMPLIMENTS.

We have heard of the lady of rare beauty who said upon a certain occasion that the only real, disinterested compliment she ever received was from a coal-heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in the gleaming of her eyes.

Another compliment, true and genuine, was paid by a sailor who was sent by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having delivered the missive, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the face of the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," she said, "for what do you wait? There is no answer to be returned."

"Lady," the sailor returned, with humble deference, "I would like to know your name."

"Did you not see it on the letter?"

"Pardon, lady, I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough life."

"And for what reason, my good man, would you know my name?"

"Because," answerd the old tar, looking honestly up, "in a storm at sea, with danger or death afore me I would like to call the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in life. There'd be sunshine in it, even in the thick darkness."

THRIFTY MANAGEMENT.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The wedding presents to Mrs. Sartoris, or Miss Nellie, as she is still called by the *attaches* of the White House, have been packed and sent to New York, and will be forwarded to England by the next steamer, in care of the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, our Minister to England.

Articles sent to the diplomatic representatives of any country are admitted free through the Custom House of England. By sending these things to Minister Schenck there is a great chance that the British Custom House authorities will not require any duty to be paid. A penny saved is a penny gained.—[N. Y. Sun.

The month of June is noted for terrible earthquakes. On June 7, 1692, 3,000 persons were destroyed by an earthquake in Jamaica; on the same day of the same month in 1755, 40,000 persons perished in Persia by an earthquake; again, on June 7, 1773, Santiago with its inhabitants were swallowed up. Several other instances of bad June earthquakes might be mentioned, one even so late as June 10, 1867, in Java, when 400 persons were destroyed.

"THE EARLY BIRD."

Daintily over the dew-wet grass,
Tripped blue-eyed Milly, the farmer's lass,
Swinging her milk-pail to and fro,
As she murmured a love-song, soft and low.
Many a suitor Milly had,
From the squire's son to the herdman's lad;
But she smiled on all with a merry glance,
And gave each wooer an equal chance.

Now faithful Donald, the headsman's lad,
The more he loved her the more was sad,
"For what with the squire's son," thought he,
"She never will turn a thought to me!"
But down in the meadow he raked the hay,
When Milly went singing along that way,
He watched her pass, and she cried, in jest,
"'Tis the early bird'—you know the rest!"

Then suddenly Donald grew so bold
That the "old, old story" was quickly told;
And blue-eyed Milly was nothing loth
On that summer morning to plight her troth.
"Oh! foolish Donald!" she cried, in glee,
"To wait so long for a hint from me!"
Then merrily over the dew wet grass
Tripped Donald and Milly, his own sweet lass.

—N. Y. Independent.

NAKED JUSTICE ON A GATE POST.

[N. O. Picayune.]

Our old friend Judge Tom Farrar, of Lake Providence, who is known throughout the State as a lawyer and jurist of eminent abilities, and a gentleman of most lovable character, tells at his own expense, and with the keenest gusto, a story which we think too good to lose. It appears that some years ago while riding through one of the prettiest districts of North Louisiana he came, about sundown, to a creek which was so deep as to necessitate a swimming feat. The Judge being a man of vigorous and invincible determination, no sooner realized this emergency than he promptly dismounted, undressed himself with great dispatch, and attired only in his high plug hat and a pair of spectacles, bestrode his gallant cob and urged him to the venture.

After a desperate struggle the other side was gained, and the Judge again dismounting, this time with a profound sigh of relief, was about to resume his integuments, when the horse, prompted by some diabolical spirit, started from his side and trotted slowly down the road.

Of course, the Judge had no recourse but to trot after him; and thereupon there ensued one of the most remarkable and picturesque chases ever known in history or tradition. The horse appeared to have no motive save that of keeping a certain distance ahead of the Judge, and of finding some comfortable barnyard where he might refresh himself after such gigantic efforts. The Judge, whatever may have been his ambitions, confined himself to the effort of keeping the truant beast in sight. It must have been a cheerful and invigorating experience to see the Judge trotting briskly along that smooth and sandy road, his venerable plug hat pulled over his eyes and his spectacles bobbing up and down upon his nose. The chase was long, and the moisture of great exertion would gather on his brow and then, when he reached around for his handkerchief, alas! it was not there. All of which had the effect of impressing the Judge with his very peculiar and unfortunate situation, and imparting renewed play and lightness to his legs.

So the two bowled pleasantly along, preserving a steady relative distance, until just as the setting sun was reddening the distant hill and touching the Judge's manly form with gold, the horse whisked suddenly into a gate and bolted with eager haste toward a stable dimly visible in the distance.

The farm-house sat in a grove of trees whose shadows made a great darkness round it, and from this grove, as the Judge was scampering furiously after his horse and wardrobe there issued sundry yellow dogs, surely of mein and shaggy of appearance. The Judge felt that it would be utterly impossible, under these circumstances, to assume that majesty of aspect and fearlessness of gaze which is currently believed to be the correct thing with dogs, and so, seeing a friendly gate post near at hand, he gave one wild bound and reached its summit just as the leanest and fiercest of the dogs snapped viciously at his legs.

When the uproar had subsided, and the Judge, realizing the absurdity of the situation, had regained his customary frame of mind, a female voice was heard calling from the house:

"Who there?"

"A fellow creature in distress, madam."

"Where are you?"

"On the gate-post," said the Judge, beginning to enjoy the joke.

"What can I do for you?"

It was too much. The Judge's old humor and quizzical love of merriment came over him.

"Call off these dogs, and *bring me all the fig leaves on the place.*

THE MOSLEM BRIDE.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE IN TRIPOLI—NINE DAYS IN STATE AFTER THE CEREMONY.

[From Dr. Jessup's Syrian Home Life.]

"We called yesterday on the daughter of a Mohammedan living in this city (Tripoli.).

"Though the girl had been married several days she had never been seen by her husband. He only had gone to the mosque when the ceremony was performed, she taking no part in it. After the ceremony the bride usually stays at her father's house nine days, during which time she sits in state, decked in her finest dress and jewels, receiving calls from her friends. Then her joy is at an end. She must go to her husband, take off her fine clothes, and become a perfect slave, subject to the will of her cruel master. The parents of this bride were very poor. Her mother was dressed in little better than rags, and was at the *tangua* washing clothes. All the women of the bride's company had their hair plaited full of gold coins; these were heirlooms, and so greatly treasured that a woman would almost starve sooner than part with one. The present given by the family to the bride was an elegant pale-blue brocade silk dress and a black silk embroidered with gold. The former cost $150. The bridegroom's presents were a sumptuous lilac silk, heavily embroidered with gold; earrings of pearls and gold bracelets as wide as a finger. During the call she wore the bridegroom's presents. The other dresses were hung spread out on the wall.

"We stopped at a house below, according to custom, and sent word we were coming. The bride returned answer she would be most happy to salute us. After waiting about twenty minutes we went up stairs, for she lived on the second floor. She had not quite finished her toilet, and sat on the floor before a large mirror, surrounded by her finery. As we entered she arose and saluted us, and then returned composedly to her dressing. Of all the strange and ghastly sights her face was the most wonderful, as may well be imagined from the way in which it was prepared.

"First, hot wax was spread over the whole face, which, when cool was peeled off. This was done to remove the hair from the face. Then whiting was rubbed on till the skin looked like marble. Her eyebrows were painted jet black, her lips and a large spot on each cheek painted brilliant red. On these red spots on her forehead, and at the corners of her mouth, gilt flowers were pasted. Then over the whole face powdered sugar had been snapped, which made it sparkle as with "diamond dust." She wore pearl earrings, and around her neck were a string of large amber beads, three strings of robed pearls, and a curious necklace, which we were privately told was borrowed for the occasion. It was made of gold five-pound pieces, overlapping each other like scales. The usual headdress was covered with real and artificial flowers. The finishing touch was put on in the shape of a piece of black wax, heated over the canoon till very hot, made round and flat, and then stuck between the eyes."

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

[Washington Star, 2.]

Some time since Hon. Fernando Wood was called upon by one Mrs. Samuel Murdock and solicited by her to get her a place in the Treasury. She being from his district in New York and recommended by his constituents, he wrote a letter to Mr. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau Engraving and Printing, who gave her a position in his bureau. Some time afterwards she called upon Mr. Wood with a man purporting to be her husband, and desired that Mr. Wood should obtain a place in the departments for him. Not liking the appearance of the man much, Mr. Wood failed to do anything for him. Subsequent to this, on the 17th of June, Mrs. Murdock called at Mr. Wood's residence, ostensibly on behalf of her husband, and remained perhaps twenty minutes, and went away.

On the Friday morning following (June 19), at about 7:30 o'clock, the man Murdock suddenly appeared in the sleeping-room of Mr. Wood, while he was dressing, and charged him boldly with having had illicit intercourse with his wife on the Wednesday previous, demanded that his wounded honor should be healed by the payment of a large amount of money, at the same time putting his right hand in his side pocket and cocking a pistol. Mr. Wood met the attempt at intimidation bravely, and kept Murdock in his eye until his servant appeared and showed the intruder out. It is not known how the man effected an entrance to the house. The same evening, while Mr. Wood was sitting at his door, a colored boy handed him the following note:

"Sir: I am satisfied as to your guilt. I have my reason for not shooting you. I will settle for $50,000; you to take the woman, and keep her. The alternative: I will empty seven chambers of my Colt's revolver into you on first sight. Answer immediately in writing to messenger. S. B. M.

If you do not comply I will publish you in all the New York papers and write to your wife. S. B. M.

Mr. Wood, of course, refused to comply with this blackmailing demand, and sent the messenger off, and subsequently procured a warrant charging assault with intent to kill, on which Detective Sargent took Murdock into custody, and he was committed to jail for a hearing. The witnesses have been before the Grand Jury, and yesterday two true bills of indictment were found against Murdock—one charging him with assault with intent to kill, and the other with sending a threatening letter.

In view of this action of the Grand Jury, Mr. Closs, of the Police Court, entered a nolle pros. as to the case pending there.

It is now alleged that the parties purporting to be Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, are not married, and it would appear that the affair is a bold but weakly conceived attempt at blackmail.

A HINT FOR INEBRIATE SUICIDES.

The whimsical English duke who chose to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey has at last found an imitator in a certain French youth. There is in Paris a wine merchant named Faille, who has a son nineteen years of age. This youth, named Francis, was in love with a girl of the neighborhood, who, however, had shown a tender inclination towards a gallant soldier in the barracks at Courbevoie.

Francis, stung to desperation by jealousy, decided to make a grand stroke for victory, and seeing the young woman alone he plainly demanded that she should at once and definitely choose between the civil and the military contestants for her favor. After a few moments' hesitation she frankly declared that she preferred the soldier, and that Francis need never hope to call her his wife. The love-sick youth thereupon precipitately left her with the remark that now there was nothing for him to do but to die.

A few hours afterwards the worthy publican, his father, was puzzled by hearing a trickling sound as of escaping water. The noise was traced to the wine-vaults; and the alarmed merchant, descending to the gloomy crypt, found the faucets of eight or nine wine barrels loosened, and as many streams of ruby wine leaping forth to the floor. In the midst of the reservoir thus formed lay his son wallowing and struggling, and trying to drown himself therein. This was his method of attempting suicide.

The father hastened to the rescue. The son declared that he wished to be left alone to die, but the anxious parent (and equally anxious merchant) insisted that he could not gratify that desire in this way. The would-be suicide was dragged from the vaults and subjected to a paternal castigation.

So ended the latest attempt at Parisian self-destruction. There are features in this method of suicide which will doubtless commend it to any old toper who may be seeking a voluntary escape from earthly ills, as a mode of death worthy of Bacchus himself.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society the silver medallion was unanimously voted to a boy, only nine years of age. named Cecil Herbert Macmillan, for saving two brothers, named Cardwell, the youngest being fourteen years old, who were in danger of drowning at Footscray, near Melbourne, Victoria.

VARIETIES.

The St. Louis papers satirize the metropolis of the Northwest by spelling its name Shecawgo.

If Mr. Beecher is innocent, his silence is foolish. If he is guilty it is wise.—[N. Y. Sun.

During the past three weeks Delaware sent over seven million quarts of strawberries to market.

A Colorado paper says the supply of marriageable girls in that section has run out, and a fresh invoice from the East, assorted sizes, would be welcome.

The new capitol building at Hartford, Conn., is to cost $2,300,000. Of this sum the State has appropriated $1,000,000, and will appropriate $800,000 more, whilst Hartford itself has given $500,000.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, in Russia; it is 650 feet long and 150 feet wide. It is used for military displays in rough weather, and can be converted into a ballroom at night.

Sir John Astley, and English M. P., attended a meeting of his constituents recently, when a man in the crowd called out, "What about the Liquor bill?" "Well," Sir John, "mine was uncommonly high last year, how was yours?"

A Newark (N. J.) couple recently performed a delicate duty before being married. They together visited a cemetery and first decorated the grave of the gentleman's former wife, and then that of the lady's former husband.

The Princess of Wales has persuaded her mother-in-law to allow her to wear the Kohinoor occasionally in order to teach the Duchess of Edinburgh her place, and convince her that her new Ceylon sapphire isn't much, after all.—[Boston Globe.

At Berne there may be seen at present at the places used for posting up public notices nine little placards, each containing twenty names. They are the lists of Berne citizens who are forbidden to visit cafes and restaurants because they have not paid the military taxes.

The price for board at the first-class houses at Saratoga, it is asserted, has been fixed at $4 per day for July and August, and $3 for June and September. This is a reduction of a dollar per day during the height of the season, and two dollars in June and September as compared with last year's prices.

Capt. Nicolich, the agent of the Austrian Lloyds, who died in Constantinople the other day from a wound inflicted by an assassin, left a provision in his will that in the event of the capture of the murderer and his sentence to death, or a long term of imprisonment, the sum of £50 out of Capt. Nicolich's estate should be given to the criminal's family.

The following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice: "Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions where ice cannot be produced this is common.

A pleasant youth to visit a blacksmith's shop is Charles Schofield, of Barnsley, England. Having been for sixteen pounds of blasting powder to a neighboring village, on the road back he called at a blacksmith's shop where a man named Pickard and his apprentice were at work making horseshoes. Schofield, who carried the powder in a bag on his back, went cheerfully up to the anvil, when the sparks from the iron ignited the parcel, and a terrific explosion occurred, seriously injuring all three persons.

The London Post, speaking of the ladies' toilettes at Ascot races, says: "Where all was charming, and with so much to admire, it would be almost invidious to particularize even the most attractive costumes or their prettiest wearers; and in recording the general admiration created by Miss Paran Stevens of New York, an American belle with a large fortune, who wore a dress of rose and black striped velvet, we are only echoing a leading topic of conversation among the privileged occupants of the royal enclosure."

The word "milliner" is derived from the name of "Milan." Millinery for some centuries was synonymous with fine dress-goods of Milan manufacture. It is still the most fashionable city in Italy, and is the center of its silk business. From 1565 till 1859, Milan and Lombardy were ruled over and plundered, first by the Spaniards, next by the Austrians, then for a time by the French, and after them again by the Austrians, until liberated by the battle of Magenta, which restored it to the Italians. The wealth and beauty of the city, and the wonderful fertility of the surrounding country, have always rendered it an object of cupidity and longing desire to foreign powers.—[Chicago Tribune.

A Berlin letter contains the following highly important information about our historian: "Mr. Bancroft, though now seventy-four—he was born with the century—is in general remarkably hale and hearty, and is capable of an amount of mental and intellectual labor from which many younger men would shrink. Nearly every pleasant morning he may be seen at 5 o'clock taking his horseback ride, like an English country gentleman. Between this matinal exercise and midnight he has found time to work several hours on the last volume of his history, to write copious dispatches, to conduct diplomatic negotiations, and to attend to all the other official and social duties of his position."

A Double suicide was lately committed at No. 38 Rue Bellefond, Paris. A man and woman had taken a chamber there for a few days, the former representing himself as a commercial traveler, and saying that his wife accompanied him on his journeys. After they had resided there three or four days, making themselves very agreeable with the people in the house, the fact was noticed that they had not been seen for twenty-four hours, and as the smell of burning charcoal escaping from their room the landlord had the door opened. The pair were found ying on the bed dressed, with only their boots off, and quite dead. They had dragged the grate from its place, and put it in the middle of the room, and lighted a fire in it. The woman was Mme. Lemonnier, and the man M. Benoist, both married and both had quitted their families to end their lives in the manner described.

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Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 11, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 43d District—E. A. WOOD.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.

Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE Nashville Union and American says that Andrew Johnson has a dead sure thing on the Tennessee Senatorship.

HAS the Ring interdicted the publication of the proceedings of the tax-payers meetings in their organs? It looks that way.

THE summer of 1874 bids fair to take front rank among the hottest periods of the 19th century. Yesterday the very globe seemed to be enveloped in a simoon. Is the comet to blame for all this?

THE Ring organs don't care about sending reporters to tax-meetings; they let them severely alone and endeavor to keep from the people all expression of indignation, particularly in the new wards, in relation to the outrageous increase of taxes.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER of New York in trying to imitate Grant, in reappointing convicted public agents, is likely to get into trouble. He will be removed or suspended from office. Movements to impeach him have been inaugurated, which can hardly fail.

The Ring thieves congratulate themselves that the present excitement is dying out. Let them not deceive themselves—the thing has only commenced and will not die until a substantial reform is inaugurated in all places where robbery and corruption has ruled. They better be getting their houses in order, preparatory to vamosing the ranch. The avenger is on their track—their doom is sealed.

THE "Puddler Statesmen" is busily engaged in explaining to the people of the South Side why he was so anxious to consolidate and saddle them with so large a slice of the Ring's debt, but his explanations only make it appear worse for himself. The tax-payers on that side will soon have an opportunity to show their gratitude to Miles, and from the whisperings heard they will take great delight in embracing it.

THE staid old residents of the down town wards were told that equalization was intended to catch the "bloody aristocrats of the East End who owned the broad acres and did not pay their share of taxes," therefore they should vote for the Equalizer. Many of them did as they were told and lo and behold, not only the East Enders but the Down Towners are forced to pony up double and treble the amounts paid last year. No wonder the Ring laughs, whilst the tax-payer inquires: "Where are we now?"

THIRD TERM GRANT.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, states, very truly, the terrible condition of society as it would be under an enforced civil rights, negro-socialism Act of Congress; but he associates his idea in a very peculiar and almost inexplicable manner, with a third term of Grantism. He is opposed to the third term principle; but he says if there were only the alternative of negro barbaric rule, and Grant for a third, or a seventh term; then he would go for Grant. The thing as presented in the newspapers is really absurd. He might as well say, "If I cannot keep out of the bad place any other way, I'll vote for the Devil."

Of all men, the people of the United States are more beholden to General Grant for the negroism, for the carpet-baggers and the scalawags we have thus far enjoyed, than to any one man living; for a long period Grant had power enough over his party to have insisted upon, successfully, the inauguration of decent government in the South. Did he do this? Did he attempt to do it? No. For filthy lucre, to satisfy his personal wishes, to curry favor with the demagogues and the shysters of the North, he wickedly sacrificed his country; proving himself to be in reality the most unmitigated traitor who has ever figured in our political history. And this is the man whom Kemper so singularly sets up as a dernier resort, rather than negro barbarism. "Anything rather than something so devilish—even the devil himself." This is remarkable reasoning for a statesman. There is no statesmanship in it. There is no reason in it. What has prompted such an idea? Are the people of the United States really brought so low in the scale that they should be invited to look to Grant for the Statesmanship that will restore our country to its proper level among the nations! We trust not. Grant was a real power; a war power; the growth of his power it is true was induced and fostered by abnormal circumstances; and if he had been a man with a magnanimous soul, he had full opportunity of showing that Heaven-born attribute,—magnanimity. That he has never shown any real magnanimity is his misfortunes and our country's loss. No one perhaps should be censured for not exhibiting traits of character when the faculties which produce them are lacking. We once thought that Grant had some honesty, and that he might when placed in the highest possible position, as President, where he could wield the most influence in national affairs, confer a great benefit upon his country. Who could have forseen that the once blunt soldier could in a twinkling be transformed into a fourth class politician? A politician as soulless as Morton himself. Possibly, had Grant set himself against the politician's plan of "reconstruction,"—that odious scheme for enslaving and robbing the South, he might have shared the fate of Tyler and Johnson; but it is not probable; he had personal capital, in military fame, that they would have feared, if they did not respect it. Grant was not however merely permissive, in regard to the encroachments upon the South; he and his own selected kinsmen, and others of his myrmidons, were actively aggressive; so that it is impossible for him ever to throw off the vast responsibility that will forever attach to the record of those who have been instrumental in the damning deeds which have been committed. What then is the meaning of introducing the name of Grant, as an element likely to be used beneficially for the South? The day has passed forever for Grant. The day when he could have saved the South was some years ago; it has rolled away from him. His want of magnanimity was then shown; it has ever since been gradually only more and more confirmed. It cannot be galvanized into him now by any political machine.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY.

It is generally assumed that political parties should be credited with the good and held responsible for the evil measures they inaugurate; but it is not always practicable to do so. There have been many instances of long continued political tyranny and oppression during which nations have groaned and struggled without avail and in which the guilty authors have apparently remained unpunished. In all ages, it seems, there have been raised up wicked individuals whose births and lives appeared appropriate only to the most selfish and cruel purposes; human scourges, bringing war and misery to their fellow men. It might be presumed that governments of the people, when the masses had a voice, and where the majority ruled, would be exempt from the danger of long suffering brought about by maladministration, yet experience shows that the finest nation on earth, our own, can be made to wade through years of the most terrible and utterly unjust government, through the personal usurpations and tricks of men whom the people have intrusted with power.

It was supposed that in a well devised, written constitution, the people might be comparatively safe and free from the machinations of evil minded men; yet our American experience has proved that cunning and unscrupulous leaders may evade or even repudiate the wisest and most beneficent provisions with absolute impunity, and under different pretexts hold on to the power which enables them to defy alike the welfare and the wishes of the people. Shall we then say that popular self government is a failure? Yes, if we should fancy that popular government is the panacea for the bad part of human nature. If we look to the particular form of human government to cure the evils which belong to mankind under any and all forms of government, we shall lean upon a weak reed. For us the Democratic form of government is the only one, even with its evils, that our people would be contented with. At the present time it is true the administration of the government has run to the very verge of utter demoralization. To such a degree has this been carried that good men almost despair; yet none should despair, so long as there is a party of principle in the country. Men now instead of tacitly yielding as victims in the hands of thieves and villains, should turn to the party which can afford relief. If honesty and fair dealing in government affairs cannot be restored by means of Democratic majorities, then indeed the case would be hopeless. Men of all parties look in vain for any substantial relief at the hands of the Republican organization. It is corrupt to the very core, from the President down. No relief is possible without a total change of administration, root and branch.

AN IMPATIENT SWITCHMAN.

Among our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday morning was one from Stony Creek, Connecticut, giving the details of a frightful railway accident, in which one person was killed and one hundred and seven others were more or less dangerously injured. That every one on the train was not fatally injured seems Providential. For once we seem to have something definite and indisputable as to the cause of the disaster.

It resulted entirely from the impatience of the switchman, whose duty it is to shift the trains upon the proper tracks. Why he should have been in a hurry it is hard to understand. He is paid for his time, and the premature moving of the switch could not add a single cent to his daily wages. But it seems that the train, which was moving off a siding was going at too slow a speed for the switchman, whereupon he turned the switch in the middle of the train, throwing two cars off the track, just as the train was running into the Stony Creek bridge. The result was perfectly natural. The rear of the train fell off the bridge carrying with it every passenger coach with their two or three hundred passengers, maiming and injuring nearly half of them.

Here is a case, connected with which there is no reasonable doubt as to the cause which produced the effect. We are satisfied that 90 per cent. of our great railway horrors result from the same kind of criminal negligence or impatience, on the part of railway employes. Can there be nothing done to put a stop to such things? We believe it to be possible. Early last winter when the question of taking government possession of the railways was agitated, we proposed, what we think to be a much better plan, and that was to appoint a Commission of government inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that life and limb were secured, in preventing such impatient and incompetent men as the Stony Creek switchman from serving in the capacity of railway employee.

Such a Commission as we have suggested, while they would not interfere with the individual enterprise of railway companies, would exercise a safe supervision over their internal management, that would save hundreds of valuable lives annually. It would simply compel the companies to keep within the limits of safety without concentrating power in the hands of the general government. As to this Stony Creek switchman, the public has but one thing to say and that is that the most condign punishment known to the law be visited upon him. There is neither excuse nor palliation for his acts. The lives of other hundreds ought to be assured by making an example of him.

THE COSTLY NUISANCE.

Our exchanges are filled with accounts of losses entailed by the use of fire-crackers on the 4th of July. Leaving out of the account the number of lives that were lost, and the personal and permanent injuries that were sustained, we may give the following as a small portion of the account current, as follows:

Allegheny City	$300,000
Pontiac	200,000
Hudson	20,000
Toledo	25,000
Adamsville, O.	5,000
Total	550,000

Here we have in a single day, with only a part of the account in, a loss exceeding half a million of dollars, directly traceable to that great nuisance, the Chinese fire-cracker. It is a thing in which there is no fun or amusement, and is patronized only for the noise that it makes. Gunpowder, paper, sand and paste could not be devoted to a worse use; and there is certainly nothing that affords less enjoyment to the general public than the explosion of fire-crackers. While we insist that our Council ought to protect the public by preventing the sale of them in this city, either at wholesale or retail, we also insist that Congress ought to take a hand in the matter and prevent their importation into the country.

This would effectually put a stop to the disasters which newspapers regularly chronicle during the winter holidays and after the 4th of July. It is really a question of self-protection in connection with the abatement of a great nuisance. Any one who will take the trouble to turn to newspaper files between the 25th of December and the 5th of January, and the 4th and 8th of July of any year, and there note the great destruction of life and property, will more fully understand the force of these remarks.

HAS IT IMPROVED?

We may now reasonably expect to have a brief cessation of Radical hostilities from Washington City. Grant is at Long Branch; Fish is on the Hudson, and the other members of the Cabinet are scattered here and there, while Congress, has been resolved into something like its natural elements. Washington is left to the sunshine and the dust, so far as the ruling powers are concerned. It used to be that when the representatives of the Executive Department of the Government, were absent from the seat of Government, even for a brief period, the people experienced a sensation of uneasiness; whereas, to-day the average citizen feels a sense of relief when he learns that Congress the government functionaries generally, have deserted the National Capitol.

While we do not pretend that this feeling is what it should be, we record it as one of the facts of current history. The people have come to regard the Government, as represented by Congress and the Executive, as something inimical to their rights and liberties, and as long as they remain in that state of semi-consultation that is implied by the sessions of Congress, they feel that some liberty or vested right is in danger of attack. But when the powers that be, scatter themselves to the four winds of the earth, so to speak, a feeling of relief comes to the general public.

We believe that Grant at Long Branch is less dangerous than Grant at Washington, and with Congress as near as possible resolved back into its constituent parts and the members generally and salary-grabbers in particular at home seeking for a re-election, we take it that there is less danger than with them in Washington. There was a time, within the present generation, when it was considered essential to the public welfare for the President of the United States to remain at his post of duty at all times. But that was before the days of Grant and Andy Johnson. Mr. Johnson conceived the idea of putting the government on wheels to go round the country explaining his "position." He took Grant with him as far as Cleveland, where the General of the Armies became "indisposed," and left the circle at an eccentric tangent.

Grant learned something from Johnson's swinging around. He discovered that the correct principle of swinging around was not to go forth upon a political mission especially, but rather on a tour of merry-making and enjoyment of the good the gods provide. Hence, we find him hastening the adjournment of Congress at an early day every summer so that he can visit his cottage by the sea and be in attendance upon the first series of the summer races at Monmouth Park, and only two hours and thirty minutes distant from the cock-fights of Staten and Long Islands.

And, as we have said, this penchant of the President for shaking off his feet the dust of Washington, at an early day of the summer season, is, after all a blessing in disguise to the American people. It abbreviates the time for bad and unprincipled politicians to concoct their plans against the public. Compared with the overthrow of Republican institutions, attending horse races, and cocking mains and catching blue-fish, are harmless and commendable amusements.

But while the worst political elements have left Washington by the process of expatriation, there are still others there for good or evil, as only time can determine. We refer to the newly appointed District Commission, who are to sit as jurors upon one of the most audacious and stupendous conspiracies ever organized. The Administration of President Grant was on trial before the District Committee of Investigation, and while it found him "not guilty," but advised him never to do it again, it gave him a second trial by authorizing him to appoint a commission to wind up the affairs of the District, which Commission will either bring all the frauds that have been perpetrated, to the surface, or cover them over with an official mantle.

That the President is anxious to accomplish the latter is evident in his appointment of Shepherd upon the Board; who was to sit in the quadruplicate capacity of accuser, accused, Judge and witness, as to the many and astonishing frauds that had been committed in the name of public improvements. Failing in foisting Shepherd upon the Senate, President Grant made such other selections as he saw fit. Against the honesty of Messrs. Dennison, Blow and Ketcham we have nothing to say. But we do say that by the appointment of Boss Shepherd's private Secretary to the position of Secretary of their Board, they have given the public to understand that the new commission is to be run in the interest of the late Ring. The public did hope that while the leaders of Radicalism were out of Washington, this Commission would take some steps to purify the local atmosphere, but from all present appearances, there is not much chance for it, and leaves it a question whether even Washington has been improved by the absence of Grant.

THE Fort Wayne Gazette has been figuring on the wages and living expenses of the railroad employes in the shops of that city, and concludes as follows: A man and his wife and three children, we will say, constitute the workingman's family. He pays for groceries per month, say $25; rent $10; which amounts in one year to $420; add to this $50 for fuel, and we have $470 to be deducted from his annual receipts, $648, which is $178 for clothing for his whole family, doctor's bills, school books, etc. Reduce this one-half, according to the new order for five hours' working time, and it will puzzle any one to see how the man can live.

THE floods in Louisiana have left the submerged districts in a far better condition as regards sugar and rice plantations than could have been looked for by the most sanguine. While in some districts the sugar crop is hopelessly lost, this is made up by a large acreage in cultivation and a large proportionate yield elsewhere. In addition to this the weather since the flood has been unusually favorable for laying by crops, and the season is nearly a month ahead of last year's. The rice districts are in a still more promising condition. The crevasses in Plaquemines Parish, by far the most important rice-growing district, were closed early, and the prospects are excellent. Altogether 6,000 acres more than last year are cultivated with rice. While, therefore, the floods have caused immense suffering in the South, the disastrous consequences have not been as deplorable as was at first supposed.

WE find in the Courier-Journal an elaborate speech delivered at Seymour, Indiana, on the 1st., by the Hon. M. C Kerr, who is once more a candidate for Congress. Like everything that emanates from Mr. Kerr, it is a strong, clear, solid discourse against inflation, against a depreciated currency, in favor of specie payments, and against the corruption and villainy that have of late come to prevail in our politics. The following extract is a specimen of the speech:

"The people are discontented, unhappy, and jealous. They believe their rulers are unfaithful, and they know that corruption stains the escutcheon of the party in power. They have lost faith—faith in magistrates, in Congress, in the laws, in the capacity of those in power. They feel oppressed, they know they are not prosperous, they know not why in all respects, but they do know that there is culpable and wicked fault somewhere. They are aroused to unusual earnestness of inquiry; they are struggling after correct knowledge, the truth, improvement, and better conditions. If they are not wise in all their efforts they are at least honest and patriotic, and that is more than can be truthfully averred of all the men in authority. Their sense of right and justice and honor is very often startled by the very boldness and distinctness of official infidelity. They cry out against it—all parties pray for relief. They see incompetence—open and confessed—kept in high trust; and they see that personal influence does not even prevent the President from appointing scoundrels to responsible offices, such as Boss Shepherd. They see that even official exposures of villains do not lead to personal punishment of the offenders. They see the tainted and dishonored servants of the people whitewashed, promoted in places of power, and not even rebuked. They see an attempt made adroitly and wickedly to restrict the essential liberty of the press in order to shield the wrong-doers from merited criticism and popular condemnation."

PHILIP MELZ of Omaha, a leading Republican German, publishes a card in the Omaha Post (German paper) indorsing the attitude of Mr. Hesing and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. He says:

German-Americans! when you meditate upon these questions the blush of shame must mantle your faces.

It is the result of my views as a citizen and a business man that if the Democracy of Nebraska use the opportunity that is now offered to them to put forth a platform that conforms to the demands of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung it will receive the support of a great majority of the Germans of Nebraska.

The experience which the Germans Americans have had in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and especially in Iowa, will be wholly lost on them if they now and in the future follow the Republican party through thick and thin, and the more so if it is proved that the bigot element forms a principal part of that party.

AT the recent election in Oregon three tickets were in the field for Governor and member of Congress. For Governor, L. F. Grover, Democrat, received 9,433 votes, J. C. Tolman, Republican, 8,875, and T. F. Campbell, Independent, 6,261. For member of Congress, G. A. La Dow, Democrat, received 9,642 votes, R. Williams, Republican, 9,340, and T. W. Davenport, Independent, 6,350. The returns of the Congressional vote are complete. In the Governor's vote one small county is lacking.

A BLACK scoundrel, Oscar Williamson, recently delivered himself at Williston, Fayette county, Tennessee, in which he said:

I am going to have my social rights, let it cost what it will, if I have to ride in the blood of whites to my bridle bits. I am ready to begin now and die before night if necessary. [Pointing to the Academy, he asked;] Are we allowed to send our children there? No! But we will have our children on top if it sinks every white child in Fayette County to hell.

CROP statistics of South Carolina show that in twenty-three out of thirty-two counties, there is a decrease in the cotton area, and an inferior cotton prospect as compared with 1873; but they also show a larger area and a better prospect for grain, with a general falling off in the use of commercial fertilizers. The area of cotton is about 9 per cent less than in 1873; the area in grain is 12 per cent greater; and the decrease in fertilizers is equal to 27 per cent. The cost of labor is about the same as the last year, but with an upward tendency.

HERE'S another kind! A diminutive little black insect, known among the farmers as the "oats bug," has been a great annoyance for a few days past to the settlers between New Athens and Coulterville, Ill., by the tickling sensation it produces when it alights on the face or hands. The atmosphere has been literally filled with the little pests.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The St. Paul Press of the 3rd prints the following from the grasshopper district:

It is pretty well understood that the grasshoppers in this immediate vicinity will nearly, if not entirely, ruin the entire crop for this season. In fact and truth, nine-tenths of all the grain in this county is now entirely destroyed by these pests, and a thousand different opinions are given as to their migration. Many seem to think that it is not in the nature of things that they should continue for another year. Others claim that there is a prospect of everything in the shape of vegetation being destroyed during the coming season, but none seem to have a theory at all satisfactory to the community. People who were in good circumstances last week are now confronted with starvation, as wheat-raising, in almost every instance make up the whole means of their support; and that being entirely destroyed, their all is gone, and nothing left—credit, confidence, and good faith in the future, with their heretofore heroic courage and ambition, are all gone. By one whirlpool of destruction they are left on a deserted and at present a barren soil, with nothing but the wants of large and dependent families to console them, and yet many of them seem to imagine that they can endure this great loss for another year; but others cannot, and ought to receive prompt attention. At this writing, July 2d, at noon, the sky is really darkened with the myriads of these pests now passing over the village to the north, and in case they leave immediately Madelia may be able to save sufficient for bread and seed. All the counties in this State, south and east of us, have been completely ravaged; there is now no room to doubt; and it seems that the State government ought soon to take action in this important matter.

(Signed) H. S. WILSON.

VIRGINIA FREEDMEN LOOKING FOR THEIR MONEY.

[Richmond Whig, July 2.]

Tuesday Mr. Charles Spencer, cashier of the Freedmen's Bank of this city, received a telegram from Mr. George W. Stickney of Washington, who is the actuary, stating that the Board of Trustees had held a meeting and decided not to receive any more deposits or pay out any more money. Yesterday morning a large crowd congregated in front of the bank bewailing their sad loss. The loss will fall very heavy on the poor colored people, and they have our sympathy. The number of depositors is 3,600 with $140,000 on deposit.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WORK on the new gas works at Brookville, Jefferson county, has been suspended for the present.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, of South Strabane township, Washington county, had forty or fifty fleeces of wool stolen from him last week.

A YOUNG lady named Bubeck, of Young township, Jefferson county, was recently attacked by a mad dog, but escaped being biten by throwing heavy bed clothing about her person.

A MAN named Belfry, awaiting his trial for committing an aggravate assault on old Mr. Keesy, at New Bethlehem, some time ago, broke out of the Clarion jail last Monday night and made his escape.

WILLIAM RANKIN, one of the oldest engineers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was accidently run over and instantly killed, near the Easton depot on Tuesday evening of last week.

THE Crawford Democrat says: It is rumored that Dr. Davidson, of Pittsburgh, may succeed Dr Loomis in the Presidency of Allegheny College. He is a highly popular preacher, a practical man and a good worker.

THE roof of the Hollidaysburg Lutheran church was set on fire on Friday evening last by sparks from a sky-rocket. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had gained much headway and was quickly extinguished.

THE house of S. M. McHenry, about three miles above Strattanville, Clarion county, caught fire on Tuesday afternoon, and the roof burned off. The flames were extinguished before any other damage was done. Loss fully covered by insurance.

ON Tuesday afternoon of last week, the barn of Mr. John Starn in Beech Creek township, Clinton county, was struck by lightning and the building together with all its contents were entirely consumed. On the following Saturday Mr. F. J. Rockley's barn in Wayne township, same county, was also burned.

SAYS the Indiana Democrat: The small store of Mr. John Lucas, at Watt's Hill, on the Kattaning road, was broken into and rifled throughly on Friday night last. The letters in the Post Office were all torn open, and the most valuable articles in the store carried off. The loss to Mr. Lucas will be considerable.

OHIO NEWS.

A CUTTING affray between Frank Johnston and Henry Snyder, recently took place on Main street Manchester in which the former narrowly escaped having his jugular cut. Several gashes in the neck were received by him.

SAYS the Mansfield Herald: The iron bridge near Independence recently gave way, and fell into the water while a drove of cattle was passing over it. Our county commissioners should investigate the matter, and see if the contractors could not be made to restore it.

THE Bucyrus Forum says: We are informed by Simon Hoover, Esq.' a very responsible man and farmer residing in Richmond county that there are at least 14 cases of small pox in Washington township. Up to this date June 29th there have been two deaths.

STEUBENVILLE was visited by a severe hail storm on Saturday evening. The Herald and News reports that many pieces of the hail were as large as hen's eggs. The steamer Forest City, with a pic-nic aboard, was blown across the river, and many of the pic-nickers were badly frightened. The damage by the storm in the city was comparatively light, considering the size of the hail. Some windows were broken, and the green-houses of Wm. McMullen and J. B. Wells both suffered considerably, the latter losing about 200 lights. The fruit and crops are more or less injured, but it is not believed seriously enough to make a scarcity.

NEW YORK.

Sad Result of a Pyrotechnic Display.

NEW YORK, July 6.—When the pyrotechnic display which came off this evening on Washington Square had about reached its close, a spark from a rocket alighted in the midst of a pile of fireworks, which were lying on the ground ready to be set off. An explosion ensued. All the fireworks on the ground went off, and the sticks of rockets, balls from Roman candles and bomb shells went off among the crowd which numbered at least five thousand.

A TERRIBLE SCENE

of terror ensued. The crowd were seized with a panic, and broke, trampling everything in their way under foot. After a few minutes, Captain Byrnes, of the Mercer street police, looked for the injured, but fortunately found only five persons who were so seriously injured as to require medical aid. Jacob Van Worden, who had his jaw broken by a stick of a rocket, Symond Wasserman, who was struck in the abdomen with the stick of a rocket, internally injured. Officer Spence, of the fifteenth precinct, was badly injured in the leg and Alfred Potter was injured in the face. A child in its mother's arms, was also struck in the face and injured. Besides the above, a number of persons were injured, but none severely.

THE CASE MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Another consultation was had on Saturday night in the rooms of Assistant Attorney General Fairchild, at the Hoffman House, by gentlemen representing the Tammany Hall and Reform Associations, which have joined their forces for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the outrage, which they claim has been perpetrated by the Mayor in the re-appointment of convicted Police Commissioners. It was decided to draw up and forward to the Governor the charges against the Mayor. They will claim that he has violated the law in re-appointing the Commissioners, and the Governor will be requested to suspend him from office while the charges are being investigated. The documents are voluminous and recite the case in detail, with the law bearing on the subject. Application will be made on behalf of the Assistant Attorney General to the Grand Jury to-day, for additional indictments against Commissioners Charlick and Gardner. Commissioners Duryee and Desbrecker have consulted with counsel in regard to the legality of the re-appointment of their former colleagues, and have positively declined to take part in the re-organization of the Board, until their doubts shall have been removed.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

DUBLIN—All opeartives in the linen mills of Belfast have struck.

LONDON, July 7th.—The earl of Delbourie, died yesterday, aged 73.

The Vienna free press asserts that the King of Bavaria, will not visit Prince Bismarck at Kissengen.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

FORT WAYNE, July 8.—The Democratic Convention at Bucyrus, Ohio, for the nomination of a Congressman from the Fourteenth Congressional District, adjourned at six o'clock until eight this evening. Following is the result of the two hundredth ballot: Finley, 31¾; Berry, 21½; Cowan, 24; Stillwell, 24; Burns, 26⅙; the whole number of votes was 128; necessary to a choice 65. The excitement runs high.

HON. JOHN COWAN CHOSEN.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—After a two days' session, the Democratic Congressional Convention at Bucyrus nominated John Cowan of Ashland county for Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional District on the 250th ballot.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

107 Passengers Injured.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A CARELESS EMPLOYEE.

STONY CREEK, Conn., July 6.—The train from Connecticut river for New Haven ran off the bridge below this place this morning. Superintendent W. M. Wilcox jumped from the train, and was killed by the cars falling on him. The baggage car and five passenger cars went off. Three of them are bottom up.

As near as can be ascertained, about fifty persons were more or less injured, but most of them by bruises. Superintendent Wilcox was the only one who jumped from the train and he alone, so far as known was killed. A young man was found beside Wilcox under the car, but he was only bruised. Superintendent Reed is here with a large force of men clearing away the wreck. The rear car was the first to leave the track. The whole train went off with the exception of the engine.

Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the accident, the most probably being that the switch was turned before the last car left it. The bridge is about ten feet high. Six physicians are on the ground attending the sufferers.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

s now ascertained to be as follows: The switchman at the west end of the bridge, while the train was passing over his switch, became impatient and shifted the switch before the last car had passed.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The accident at Stony Creek this morning on the Shore line railroad occurred as follows: The train after taking on two passenger cars at that station, started for this city. The station master, Wm. Beach, replaced the rails just before the rear truck of the last car had passed the switch, consequently the train bumped along with that truck off the track a few rods until the trestle work bridge over the salt marsh was reached, when the rear car rolled off the bridge down fifteen feet to the meadow below, dragging with it all the train except the locomotive and tender. The cars were badly demolished.

THE CASUALTIES.

Superintendent Wilcox, who was in the baggage car, as soon as he felt the jolting of the rear car on the ties, jumped for the bell-rope, rung the bell, and then jumped out of the side door into the marsh. The car immediately followed and fell on him and broke his neck. He was quite a young man and a very efficient officer. He leaves a wife and one child. Owing to the somersault turned by the passenger cars, few escaped without some injury.

The Palladium of to-morrow morning will contain a list of 107 persons who received injuries, but most of them were not of a serious character. There are two or three whose cases are critical. Among them are Geo. Davis of Guilford and Rev. E. E. Hall of Fair Haven. Several have a broken arm or a broken leg.

THE VERDICT.

A coroner's jury this morning rendered a verdict that Superintendent Wilcox came to his death by reason of the careless act of station master Beach, but the latter claims that he did not reverse the switch until the train had passed and he had noticed that the rear truck was off the rails. This statement is not credited. The train was purely a local one and the casualties are confined, with a few exceptions, to the inhabitants of this city and adjoining towns.

PLYMOUTH SCANDAL.

A Sensible Editorial in the Golden Age—What the Silence of Beecher Means.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Golden Age to-morrow publishes the following editorial:

Plymouth Church has adopted a policy of silence. It has seen a cunning tissue of misrepresentations and insinuations woven for the injury of one man and the protection of another swept away at a single blow, leaving its artifice exposed to the public eye, and yet, in the face of a universal demand for explanation, it holds its peace. It sees the character of one whose good name it is bound to defend from every aspersion brought under a grave and

TERRIBLE SUSPICION,

and while millions in an agony of sympathy for him entreat it to open its lips and speak one assuring word, it persistently holds its tongue. The fact speaks in trumpet tones. The American people asked for one word in behalf of a man they revered and loved more than any other. One single syllable of assurance from the lips that have moved millions and have a witchery of persuasivness possessed by no other on earth would have satisfied them. There was

A SPLENDID OCCASION

and there stood the man to fill it with a voice which would have gone like England's drum beat round the world. They listened in deathlike stillness and were treated to a silence that was almost audible. The fact admits of only one construction, and whoever thinks draws the inevitable conclusion. There is a silence more oppressive and ominous than that of death. The American people now know what that silence is.

NEW YORK.

The Case of Mayor Havemeyer.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon passed resolutions requesting Governor Dix to remove Mayor Havemeyer for committing acts unbecoming a public officer, in his support of convicted Police Commissioners.

The Mayor to-day appointed ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner, Excise Commissioner, in place of John R. Voorhees, who was last night appointed Police Commissioner in place of Gardner.

ARREST OF A BANK CASHIER.

Thomas J. Mason, cashier for Merrill, Tilvey & Co., bankers and brokers, was arrested to-day on a charge of having robbed his employers of a large sum of money, probably reaching twenty-five thousand dollars. He acknowledges having taken eight thousand dollars, which he lost in gold speculation.

CASUALTIES.

ATLANTA, GA., July 7.—W. T. Cummings, President of the Tailor's Union was struck by lightning, early this morning, and instantly killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 8.—A western bound train on the Carolina Central railway came into a collision with a wagon near this city this morning, killing Albert Nixon and John Davis of Lincoln county. Both were prominent citizens.

The Sultan of Turkey, has written to the Khedive of Egypt in terms cordially confirming good relations between the Porte and Egypt.

THE INDIANS.

A Number of Tribes on the War Path.

SERIOUS DEPREDATIONS MADE.

Many Settlements Attacked

United States Troops in Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, received the following important telegram today, bringing news of a serious outbreak among the indians in the Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS, July 7th,

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner at Washington.

I have just arrived from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agencies on the northern fork of the Canadian rivers. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity of the agency on the 2nd inst. and on the same day killed and scalped Wm. Watkins, thirty miles north of the agency.

FIVE WAR PATHS

seemed moving in the direction of a trail from the agency to Caldwell, Kansas. I at once dispatched a courier to fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which were temporarily granted. On the morning of the 5th, we mustered a small party of employees to escort them through to Caldwell.

HOSTILE INDIANS

had been seen at Kingfisher's ranche proceeding north. We took all the men and stock to Lee and Reynold's ranche on Turkey Creek, and on the 2d inst. the Indians attacked this ranche, but were repulsed, getting only some horses. Four miles north of Baker's ranche, we found four men—Pat Hennessey, George Fand, Thos. Callaway, and one whose name is unknown

LYING IN THE ROAD MURDERED.

They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Howarth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Hennessey had been tied to his wagon and burned. The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages, etc., concentrated. They reported a war party of about one hundred having passed north and east that morning. The ranche men had kept them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. the next ranche we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into camp four miles east on Skeleton Creek. I advised all ranchemen and freightmen to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Laffin's ox train at Pond Creek, twenty-five miles south of Caldwell, and fear that this train, loaded with subsistence for the three agencies, will be captured, as we saw hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party. There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them. I have no doubt the

INDIANS WILL CLEAN EVERYTHING

until repulsed. This is their proclamation. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry—one to be stationed at Barker's ranche to protect the Government interests on this road, and one at the agency. These troops should be transported as quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians shall be quartered at the agency, and I must have troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions and am ready to go with General Pope.

(Signed) JOHN D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

TROOPS TO BE FORWARDED.

Mr. Miles is a Quaker, and considered by the Interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been endorsed and recommended for immediate attention by the military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number 2,000, comprising about one-fourth of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Arrapahoe tribes. Commissioner Smith last year recommended that these tribes, who had been raiding extensively in Texas should be brought into thorough subjection, and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was not done and trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of tribes, three-fourths of whom are peacefully located at Fort Sill reservation, where Santana, Big Tree and other prominent chiefs still remain in compliance with their agreement.

CHEYENNE, July 8.—Authentic information has just been received here that the war party, supposed to be Northern Sioux, who attempted the capture of a party of soldiers, were followed up Mud River Valley by the Shoshone scouts, and trailed to their camp, some seventy-five miles northeast from Camp Brown. A party of troops and Shoshone scouts were organized under command of Capt. Bates and Lieut. Young of the Fourth Infantry, and followed the trail for three nights. On the morning of the 3d they came up to and attacked the Indians, killing and wounding about fifty Sioux, and capturing over one hundred head of horses. Three soldiers were killed and three wounded. Lieut. Young was wounded, but not seriously. These Indians have been committing depredations along the frontiers for some time.

GEN. POPE DIRECTED TO PURSUE THE HOSTILE TRIBES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The report of John D. Miles, Indian agent at Osage City, Kansas, in regard to the depredations of the hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas, was received at the army headquarters to-day, and orders were immediately telegraphed to General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, directing him to use the Sixth cavalry in Kansas and the Indian territory for the purpose of breaking up the raid of these Indians and forcing them upon their reservations.

A RANCHE ATTACKED.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—A letter received at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, from A C. Myers, of Dodge City, Kansas, stated that his ranche on Canadian river was attacked by Indians on June 27, and three men killed. The Indians were repulsed, however, and eleven of them killed, after three hours' fighting.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

PARIS, July 6.—Dispatches from Spain report that four thousand Carlists attacked Teruel last Saturday. After an engagement which lasted twelve hours, they were obliged to retire. Loss forty killed, sixty seriously wounded and two hundred taken prisoners. The Republicans lost nine killed and fifteen wounded.

BAYONNE, July 6.—The Carlists are making every possible use of their present oppportunities. Their forces now threaten Castro, Urdiales and Laredo.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION CRITICAL.

PARIS, July 6.—The excitement runs high at Versailles. The Legitimatist deputies, to the number of one hundred, have decided to vote against the Ministry tomorrow. They have drawn up an order of the day censuring the government for its misuse of powers conferred by the state of siege, avoiding any mention of the manifesto of the Count de Chambord or of the suppression of L'Union so as to secure the support of the Left.

The position of the Ministry is critical. It is thought some changes will be unavoidable, even if the counter coalition in favor of Perier's bill should succeed. The sitting of the Assembly to-morrow may possibly result in a dissolution, unless the fear of such a step should restrain the opponents of the government.

The funeral of M. De Goulard took place to-day.

Hon. George Bancroft has arrived in Paris, and will leave for London on Wednesday. He visited ex-President Thiers to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the Municipal Electoral bill. The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative have rejected M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchical proposition.

M. Brun's interpellation was postponed until to-morrow in furtherance of the plan to break up the coalition of the Left with the Legitimsts. It was hoped that the report of the committee on La Rochefoucauld's proposition might be coupled with the interpellation to-morrow, as, upon the former subject the two parties are wide apart. The Assembly, however, by a majority of 100 to-day refused to hear anything of La Rochefoucauld's proposition

THE SITUATION GROWING MORE CRITICAL.

PARIS, July 8.—The sitting of the Assembly opened to-day amid intense excitement. The floor was filled with deputies and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

M. Lucien Brun moved that the Assembly regrets the suspension of the journal L'Union by the Government. This motion was rejected by a vote of 80 yeas to 379 nays.

The Left generally abstained from voting, thereupon, M. Paris, a member of the Right Centre, moved the following: That the Assembly, resolving to energetically uphold the septennial powers conferred upon Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, and furthermore reserving questions submitted to the Committee on constitutional bills pass to the order of the day.

THE MOVEMENT DEFEATED.

General De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of Council, announced that the government identified itself with the motion. The question was taken and the motion of M. Paris was rejected by a vote of 331 yeas to 368 nays. The majority in this vote was composed of three fractions of the Left and eighty members of the extreme Right. Several deputies immediately moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was adopted by the vote standing 339 yeas to 315 nays. It is considered that the last vote leaves the door open for the Ministry to remain in power, but the impression at the close of the sitting was that nothing had been settled, and the uncertainty which has all along characterized the political situation is unrelieved.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly to-day, a Cabinet Council was held, at which ministers tendered their resignations. President McMahon peremptorily refused to accept them, and the Ministry remains constituted as before. The President will send a message to the Assembly to-morrow or next day, in which he will announce his determination to retain the powers conferred upon him for the time assigned by law, and will insist on the necessity for a complete organization of his powers by the Assembly. A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to definitely decide upon the terms of the message.

SPAIN.

THOROUGH DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 8.—General Zadala is making preparations to renew the attack upon the Carlists at Estella. The defeat of the Carlists at Ternel, on Saturday last, was so complete that they have left that part of the country altogether. General Moriones has been appointed General of the Republican troops in Navarre.

REPUBLICAN ARMY REORGANIZED.

The Republican army has been reorganized. It is divided into two corps; the first under Gen. Morionese will operate in Navarre and the second under Ceballos will watch Ebre district. The strength of the combined army exceeds 30,000 men, with seventy-nine guns, and its general headquarters are at Tafalla.

The Spanish Government has approved the Cuban budget submitted by Capt. Gen. Concha.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S INTENTION.

PARIS, July 8.—It is stated in Alphonsist circles, that Isabella intends to publicly invoke her abdica tion of the throne of Spain.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Berlin correspondence of the London Times, received to-day, states that among the lingering relics of Rheinland there was, until a year ago, a law enabling bishops to remove acting clergy at a moment's notice, and without assigning any reason. This license being abolished by the ecclesiastical laws of 1873, the bishops were to have placed their clergy on equal footing. The rest of the German priests, within one year, are called upon to do or to pay the penalty fixed. This action of the Government is a severe disappointment to the Ultramontanes, who had been hoping that the 1,200 priests of Western Rheinland would be expelled en masse, a proceeding which certainly could not but have aroused the most lukewarm of their parishioners. The same correspondent says the resolutions just passed by the general meeting of the German Catholic Societies at Mavence began by declaring modern civilization to be at variance with the requirements of their faith, and wound up with reserving to the Church the right to decide which laws are in unison with the laws of God and which are not on the basis of this programme. Germany was represented as a country with a servile population and press, weighed down by military despotism at home, and endangering the peace of the world abroad.

HAVANA.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A letter from Havana, dated July 4, says there is a great deal of sickness prevailing there. Many fatal cases of small-pox and yellow fever, have occurred. Public places for vaccination have been established throughout the city. Business is very dull, only about six hundred boxes of sugar were sold during this week.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD PROTEST.

TAXPAYERS' WRATH NOT YET APPEASED.

MEETING IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE LAST EVENING—THE STORM HITS THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS—"MY BROTHER CHRISTIE'S" SALARY—"THE IMPERIAL THOMAS" REQUESTED TO RESIGN—THE CITY HALL COMMISSION.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

A large number of the tax-payers of the Fourteenth ward met in the ward school house last evening for the purpose of adding their protest to the numerous cries that have already gone up against the exorbitant rates of taxes imposed upon the citizens.

On motion of Mr. James P. Barr the meeting was called to order by the election of the following officers:

President—John Dunlap.

Vice Presidents—Dewees Wood, John Morehead, Charles E. Spear, Madison Bailey, Charles I. Clark, C. Zug, Asa Child, James McGinnis, George Bannatine, Sr., John D. Grey, Henry Johns, Oliver Fawcett, John Bennett, W. H. Smith, and James Price.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Dunlap declined presiding but was pressed to take the chair. On doing so he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, and expressed his willingness to do his best. He then went on to say that he felt sorry that the citizens of the Fourteenth ward were so luke warm in matters that so vitally pertain to themselves. They knew the purpose for which they had assembled. He said if they wished to be free they must strike the blow themselves. The difficulty he said originated in the Council chambers and there they must look for redress. He never knew an official to object to the increase of their salaries and the citizens themselves must look to that.

The Chairman then announced that the election of a secretary was next in order and Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick was elected.

On motion of Mr Barr, Messrs. W. H. Smith, James Glass, John Morehead, John Bennett and Wm. Johns, were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

GOING FOR THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Mr Smith, chairman of the committee on resolutions then inquired as to who were the Directors of the school house complaining that the action of those officials was exceedingly mean, in assigning a back room as the place for the meeting. He thought that the Directors should be censured for designating such a room. Many citizens, he said would come to the front of the building and if there should be any person about, tainted with the pollution of the Ring, they would be sent off under the impression that the meeting was a failure. The gentleman then moved that a vote of censure be passed upon the Directors for their action. The motion was seconded, when Mr. Smith called for one or more of the Directors to explain their motives in such action. (Applause.)

Mr. George Fawcett was standing outside the building, and being called made his appearance, when Mr. Smith informed him that he had moved the Directors be censured for their action, that he would now renew the motion and demanded an explanation. Mr. Fawcett remarked, that he was a Director, and after Mr. Smith and other members of the Committee on Resolutions retired, the gentleman explained that he was entirely innocent of any improper motives, in yielding his assent to ho'ding the meeting in a back room.

The explanation was received, and the motion was not pressed.

RED HOT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Smith then read the following resolutions amidst great applause:

Whereas, The citizens of the Fourteenth ward have assembled here to take counsel concerning their public grievances, and to designate, denounce, and punish, if possible, the authors of the mischiefs and the oppressions by which they are borne down. They desire to ascertain whether the legal tribunals have any power to check the criminal waste of public money in jobs and illegal percentage and salaries, and whether the Courts have power to restrain the

INSOLENT DEMAGOGUES AND BANDED PLUNDERERS

by whom they have been robbed and wronged. Although the people of this ward suffer many evils in common with those who seven years ago were dragged into the city by the consolidation act of folly, yet they have burdens a little heavier than those of the rest.

Their taxes for school purposes are much heavier than they should be—they will be fearfully robbed for improvements under the Penn Avenue Act—their personal property is valued higher by one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars than that in any other ward and most unjustly taxed. The valuation of their real estate is nearly eleven millions, being the second in amount of all the wards, although consisting mostly of lands which yield no revenue. Several leading members of the late Councils and of the city Ring live amongst them, who, it would seem should have taken care that they were not treated worse than the other victims. But the City Treasurer and Mr Jacob Reese, then members of the Board to revise the arbitrary levies made under the miscalled Equalization bill of Mayor McCarthy, cheerfully offered us to the tender mercies of their brother demagogues who knew us not. It is likely that we should not have been more sharply plundered than the other wards if Mr. Reese had given any time to the duties of an office which he would not discharge and the possession of which he would not resign. So the miserable taxpayers of the Fourteenth ward were turned over to their tormentors, and their own proper representative left them to their fate.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the people of the Fourteenth ward are filled with indignation and honest wrath. They have met to demand that all

WANTON AND WICKED SCHEMES

further to despoil them shall be forthwith abandoned, and they will seek for redress of their many wrongs from the Courts of Justice and wherever else they may hope to find it, therefore

Resolved, That the Consolidation Act under which these rural wards were violently brought into the city, through the mockery of a popular vote, is still in full force and effect, and was a solemn compact between the townships annexed and the old city—by that act our taxes in the rural wards were fixed at not over two-thirds upon the valuation, and we shall insist upon the keeping of that contract, both before the people at large and before the courts of justice.

Resolved, That the improvements in these wards, under the Penn Avenue Act, no matter when commenced, which are not absolutely necessary for the public convenience, and especially on that part of Forbes avenue lying between Ward and Brady streets in this ward should be suspended.

Resolved, That the equalization plan of taxation has signally failed to equalize assessments, and we demand to know of the author of that act, of the Councilmen who rashly passed it, and of our representa tives in the Board of Revision especially why this ward has been taxed so unequally and outrageously, both in its realty and personalty?

Resolved, That in accordance with the plan adopted at the mass meeting in City Hall on Thursday evening, we hereby authorize the officers of this meeting to appoint a committee of nine from the Eighteenth ward, which committee shall select two of their number as members of the General Executive Committee of the city, and in addition to which duty they shall take such steps for the organization of the taxpayers in their several wards as they may deem proper.

Mr. Fawcett then asked if the resolutions as reported were correct, and whether the proper statistics were brought before the meeting.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barr stated that he had recently observed in one of the evening papers a statement from City Treasurer Magee relative to the "mendacity" of Mr. Howard in his statements concerning the Treasurer's salary when Mr. Howard had himself at one time received heavy revenues from the city. He would therefore call upon Mr. Howard to state what he knew about the matter.

MR. HOWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Howard came forward and stated though he was not a citizen of the Fourteenth ward, he was a citizen of the Pittsburgh, and had grievances alike with hem. He therefore readily assented attend the meeting when informed by several citizens of the Fourteenth ward, that one would be held. He stated that he would be very sorry to learn of any persons endeavoring to make these taxpayer's meetings a political matter. The taxes were onerous alike to all parties, and the movement should be to protest against the action of the officials who were censured in the resolutions. The gentlemen then proceeded to tell of the condition of the city finances as brought about by the officials squandering the city's money. He said that while the wealthy man was scarcely able to obtain money sufficient to pay his taxes, the poor man in many cases would have his property confiscated, because of the high taxes and the general depression in money matters throughout the city brought on by these same high taxes. The speaker then referred to his address at the meeting in old City Hall last week, wherein he spoke of the salaries of the Municipal Hall officials. He proceeded to tell of the salary received by

ASSESSOR PHELPS.

as already reported in THE POST. He then referred to the snarling, snapping and abusive treatment of the citizens by Phelps, after which he related an incident of a taxpayer who had recently gone to City Hall to see Phelps and asked a person present where he could find the "imperial Thomas." The Assessor happened to overhear the remark when he said that is the title of some of the East End nobobs. God damn them, I'll make them suffer. This is Tom Phelp's language and if he wishes the name of the man to whom it was said I can give it. Now what should be done with a man who uses such abusive language towards the citizens off whose hard earned money he is fattening?

A voice—Hang him.

No, said the speaker, but he should be required to resign. And to ascertain the sense of this meeting, I move that he be requested to resign, and those who are in favor of this will please give their assent.

The meeting unanimously voted that Phelps be requested to resign.

Mr. Howard—And now to obtain the further sense of the meeting in case Tom Phelps does not resign. I move that the Councils be then instructed to compel him to resign, and those who are in favor of this will express their assent.

Another unanimous vote was had.

BROTHER CHRISTIE'S FAT TAKE.

Mr. Howard then spoke of City Treasurer Magee, reading the statement which he had recently published in the Evening Telegraph concerning Mr. Howard's mendacity and his own salary. Mr. Howard then proceeded to show, that his statements at City Hall, under which the City Treasurer had winced so much, were correct. The school tax levy for this year is based upon a valuation of $175,000,000. The assessment for ward and high schools is four mills, which makes the amount of tax to be collected $700,000. For collecting this tax our Royal Brother Christie gets one per cent, or $7,000. He gets two and a half per cent. for collecting the vehicle license. That tax has been growing every year, amounting to over $30,000 last year, and will no doubt amount to $40,000 this year if in proportion to the high rates of other taxes. This will yield him about $1,000. Taking $173,000,000 as the basis most generally adopted of valuation, Christie's revenue for collecting the poor tax will yield him about $860. Adding these revenues his salary is found to reach the enormous sum of $8,860, while his perquisites largely increase the amount. I don't know what these perquisites will amount to, but they will certainly increase the amount to $10,000, and I challenge him to make a statement of what these perquisities are. Now I want to know if Christie of the Royal Family is not receiving a far higher salary than his services are worth? I never said what his salary heretofore did amount to, but I do now say that his salary for this year and his perquisites will amount to at least $10,000.

Now I am aware that Brother Christie and Royal Thomas do not like me nor do they like anybody of the new wards, which they endeavored to fleece. Here the speaker recalled to memory of those present, how Steele had canvassed the new wards and explained to them the advantage they would realize from consolidation with the main city. You recollect, said he, how he said that the number of salaried officials would be decreased, and you now plainly see how great the decrease is. [Applause.]

THE LATE WM. PHILLIPS.

I tell you that Tom Steele and Bill Phillips have cost the city more money than a regiment of such men as Bill Phillips is worth, and yet it cost you just $1,000 to bury him. Bill Phillips was one of the greatest leeches that ever bled Pittsburgh, and I have often said to him while he was living that he was a consummate scoundrel. He has many a time shaken his fist at my face when I represented you in the Senate, and stated that I never should go back again unless I aided him in appropriating money belonging to the public to the construction of railroads. (Applause.) And this is why Bill Phillips and Tom Steele and Christie Magee did not like me.

GOING FOR THE CITY HALL COMMISSION.

The speaker then referred to Steele's action in electing himself a member of the City Hall Commission and of the great public steal that had been made by the Commission, or for which the Commission is responsible. In reference to the real worth of the City Hall building, he said any architect would testify that its cost would not exceed $250,000. But what has been the cost of that building—not your building for it is not yet paid for—up to the present time? I tell you it has cost already about $800,000, and as long as they can leave a plank unlaid, they still retain opportunity to continue the steal. He said that while the little man was in the Custom House planning these steals, William Phillips was the man who had the boldness to carry them out. He said he would not speak of Phillips' private character, but only of his public career, of which it was perfectly proper to tell all. He then referred to the action of the late Colonel Phillips in buying up railroad stock which enriched him and impoverished many of Pittsburgh's citizens. He then proceeded to give a plan by which the rascality about the City Hall could be brought to light, and stated that the thanks of all Pittsburghers were due to the members of the Constitutional Convention, in taking out of the hands of the municipal officers the superintendence of such work. He concluded with the statement that he would willingly do all he could to aid the citizens in their investigation on this point.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Smith then spoke concerning the equalization bill. He referred to the property of Mr. Jacob Reese for which he paid $35,000 on which the assessment is far below its real value, while the assessment of property situated near Reese's is far higher than its real value. And concerning Mr. Henry Loyd's property; his name was published in the papers as having forty-eight acres of land taxed at $48,000. But he denies this and states that he has twelve acres of land assessed at $48,000. Well look at that. His land is among the most valuable about the city, and his house is not taxed at all. This he said was an equal taxation, when a gentleman's property along side of Mr. Loyd is taxed at $8,000 an acre.

On motion, a vote of thanks was then extended to Mr. Howard for his excellent speech.

Mr. Smith then stated that one gentleman present had property taxed at $12,000 an acre.

Mr. Dunlap stated that there would be no difficulty in finding proof to show that the second speaker was correct.

Mr. Howard—No doubt of it, and that is the reason why Mr. Phelps would allow no person to look at the assessment.

Mr. Dunlap—No doubt you are correct, and some action should be taken by the taxpayers concerning Phelps.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL TAX.

Mr. Wormser then asked for information concerning the school tax in the Fourteenth ward.

Mr. Smith said that figures were hard to remember, and he would therefore move that the School Directors be requested to make a detailed statement of all financial school matters. Carried.

On motion, the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of nine to aid in the investigation of municipal affairs.

Reference was again made to the action of the School Board in having the meeting held in the rear basement when another explanation was made, which seemed to be satisfactory.

Mr. Dunlap then made a few remarks concerning the taxation and its effect upon the workingmen, so many of whom he was glad to see present. He stated that the high rates of taxes struck the laboring man at last. He said the landlords of course were compelled to pay the taxes, but they straightway increased the rents and the poor man was compelled to pay it. If the wealthy man is a grocer, he said, he increases the prices of groceries, and the poor man is still the sufferer. He closed with a neat little plea to the workingmen to continue attending the meetings.

Mr. Glass spoke, denouncing the Point bridge project and the lavish expenditures of moneys made on the new water works. He gave a number of statistics relative to the expenses of the city.

Mr. Glass was then instructed to prepare statistics to be presented at the next meeting relative to the city's financial condition.

Adjourned.

THE GREER PARTNERSHIP.

The facts of the equity suit of the assignees of Robt. J. Greer vs. J. K. Lanahan, the well known merchant, claiming an interest in the business of that gentleman and asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the business, has been published in THE POST. John Barton, Esq., attorney of Mr. Lanahan, filed the affidavit of the latter, which we publish below in full. An argument was had and after consideration the court refused the prayer of the petitioners, and Mr. Lanahan gave bail in $20,000 to secure them. The following is the affidavit of Mr. Lanahan:

"The first and second parts in the bill are admitted to be true, and the answer of Mr. Lanahan continues: Part third, as stated, is incorrect. The facts are, that about the first day of May, 1872, said R. J. Greer, delivered to me one hundred barrels of whisky, of about thirty-five gallons each, worth about two dollars and fifty cents a gallon, with a promise to deliver thirty-five barrels more, and against this I agreed to put in an equal amount in money and whisky to carry on the business of wholesale liquor dealers at No. 355 Liberty street. The one hundred barrels so delivered, said Greer represented to be worth three dollars per gallon, but it was in truth and in fact worth only two dollars and fifty cents a gallon. The thirty-five barrels he put in but paid for it with an accommodation note borrowed from me, which note I had to pay at maturity out of my own private funds, I then carried on the business up to April, 1873, when R. J. Greer brought to me Mr. J. L. Donaldson stating that he had sold half his interest to said Donaldson and that Donaldson was to represent his interest in the firm. Accordingly from that date Mr. Donaldson remained in the store and attended to the books, and we carried on in the name of J. K. Lanahan & Co. Greer never paid anything more into the firm and never made good his interest according to contract.

After Greer had been declared a bankrupt, and the firm thus dissolved, to wit: about March 1, 1874, I took an inventory of the assets then on hand, by two appraisers mutually chosen by the plaintiff and myself, and they offered to me at the appraisement, but I declined to take it. At this time the debts were over forty thousand dollars, and I have been compelled to meet them as they fell due, and in addition to what I could realize from collections I have been compelled to advance of my own money over five thousand dollars. About the first of May, 1874, I bought out the interest of said Donaldson in the firm, and as liquidating partner have been since using my best endeavors to collect outstanding debts due the firm, and to pay the liabilities. The liabilities still unpaid are over thirty thousand dollars. The entire assets of book accounts, amounting to about eighty-three thousand dollars, which I am using my best endeavors to collect.

Fourth. I deny that said Greer ever put in any money, but only the whisky above mentioned. That said Greer withdrew about fifty-six dollars and his interest depends entirely on the collections above mentioned.

Fifth. Part fifth is so far true that I did after the dissolution of said firm, take charge of the assets which I was compelled to do to save myself from great loss.

I have in my posession the books an accounts of said firm.

That whether said business was or was not profitable, and whether or not gains or losses were made, I cannot possibly tell until I ascertain what I can collect.

Sixth. Part sixth is untrue. On the contray we furnished them with a full statement which they now have.

Seventh. I am collecting the moneys due the firm, and applying them to pay the debts, and after the business is settled I am ready and willing to pay over to them any balance that may be found due to them, but I claim and alleged that I am, as liquidating partner, entitled to the assets to meet the liabilities.

Eight. I deny that said plaintiffs are entitled to equitable relief and pray that the injunction prayed for may be denied.

And I submit that the appointment of a receiver and the taking the assets out of my hands, while at the same time I am left liable for the debts, will be great injustice and loss to me.

And I submit that I am abundantly responsible for any balance that may be left in my hands.

J. K. LANAHAN.

July 3, 1874.

Sworn and subscribed before B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary.

And the same J. K. Lanahan, being further sworn, doth depose and say: That the allegations in plaintiff's affidavits as to the alleged irresponsibility of this deponent is totally untrue; that deponent is a freeholder in said county, and is worth one hundred thousand dollars over all his liabilities.

That as to the alleged statements to J. E. McKelvey, the facts are: It was understood between me and Mr. Greer that he was to be a silent partner as he alleged it might hurt him if it was known that he, a banker, was in the business, and I did refuse to declare the fact until the plaintiffs showed their authority as assignees, when I told them at once all about it.

J. K. LANAHAN.

Sworn to, etc., July 7, 1874, before me,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

HURRICANE AND HAIL STORM.

A BRIDGE UNROOFED.

TREES, AWNINGS AND TELEGRAPH POLES BLOWN DOWN—HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—DAN RICE'S CIRCUS TENT DESTROYED—TRESTLE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN—HAIL IN THE LOWER PART OF ALLEGHENY—SINGULAR PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

About four o'clock last evening the heaviest storm of wind, hail and rain that has visited our city for years passed through, leaving its imprint in nearly every part of the city.

The day had been usually sultry, the thermometer ranging in the afternoon at from ninety-five to one hundred degrees in the shade. Shortly before the hour named the sky became suddenly overcast with dark clouds. The dust which had accumulated to the depth of from one to three inches in our streets was suddenly lifted by the mighty rushing wind, and for a time it was difficult to see in any direction.

At four o'clock the first clap of thunder announced that the storm was on us. The wind carried the immense mass of water in whirls and in its devastating track tore awnings, telegraph poles and everything else unstable from their places.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS

tent was one of the first things to suffer. The afternoon performance was in progress and was suddenly stopped by the canvass being lifted up and torn to fragments. Fortunately no one was killed, though how all escaped is a mystery.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart, was the only one who received any serious injury. She received a severe gash upon the neck by being caught in one of the ropes. The tent was so badly wrecked that a new one was necessary before the evening performance could take place.

THE HAND STREET BRIDGE

suffered more severely than any other structure reported so far. The wind struck it on the lower or west side and lifted about seven hundred feet of the roof into the air bodily carrying it up the river nearly one hundred yards, covering the entire surface with shingles. The accident will cost the corporation about $5,000. No one it appears was injured, though some persons on the bridge at the time were considerably frightened.

A photograph car belonging to Mr. J. Albee was upset on the Suspension bridge, and came very nearly being carried into the river. Mr. Albee was somewhat injured, and his stock damaged to the extent of fifty dollars.

KNAPP'S BATTERY

building on School street, Allegheny, which was almost completed was blown down, and the frame broken to pieces.

A temporary span of the Union bridge in process of erection was blown down, and a portion of it carried down the Ohio.

THE LIGHTNING

struck a number of houses in both cities. Mr. McMahon's house on Thirty-eighth street, was struck and set on fire. The department however extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

Houses Nos. 58 and 60 East Diamond street, Allegheny, were struck. In the former case, Mrs. Peart's house, the fluid ran along the water pipes to a hydrant, about forty feet from the house, and destroyed it. A lady in No. 60 was shocked so that she was insensible for half an hour. It was reported that John Mendell's house on Ohio street was struck and the top of the chimney torn off, but we could not learn the truth of the report.

Rumors were rife of trees and telegraph poles without number being struck in various places in and about the two cities.

Robert Henderson's porch, at his residence on Nunery Hill, Allegheny, was torn away.

WOODS RUN.

In this locality hail in large quantities, but unaccompanied by wind, fell.

On the South Side many rumors were afloat of loss of life, but so far as we could learn, none of them were traced to any reliable source.

The storm track appears to have been quite narrow, as a few miles east no rain fell.

After all the storm was a great blessing as it did more in a few minutes to promote the health of the city than the Board of Health have done during the entire season.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-five deaths in the city for the week ending July 3d, being a decrease from the report of the previous week of twelve and a decrease of forty-two from the same week of 1873. Of these thirteen were married, three widows, thirty-seven were single and two were not stated. Fifty-two were white and three colored. The causes of the deaths were as follows:

Alcoholism, 2; abcess, 1; accident by drowning, 2; accident by burns, 1; accident by railroad, 1; accident on street, 1; asthma, 2; congestion of brain, 2; capillary bronchitis, 1; cancer of uteurs, 1; cholera infantum, 8; cerebritis, 2; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; diarrhea, 1; emphysema, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 4; acute gastritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 3; heart, valvular disease, 1; chronic hepatitis, 1; hematemesis, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 2; old age 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1. Total 55.

Under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 3; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 10 to 15 years 2; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 1; from 80 to 90 years, 1. Total 55.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch reports the following list of deaths, and their causes, in Allegheny, for the week ending July 4, 1874: Consumption, 5; spasms, 4; scarlet fever, 3; still born, 2; pulmonia, 2; and of the following, one each: Enterites acute accident, heart disease, meningitis, dropsy, scarlatina, cholera infantum, old age, chronic hepatitis, cerebral meningitis, atelectasis and unknown—total, 30; all white. Males 20, females 10.

MODEL ASSESSMENTS.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF LOOKING AT PROPERTY VALUES.

In the Court of Common Pleas Monday, the appeals of Hewitt's heirs and Watson's heirs from the assessment of taxes on farming land in the Tenth ward, Allegheny were heard.

After hearing all the testimony in the case the jury reduced the valuation of the first named property from $800 to $400 per acre, making a difference on the sixty acres in dispute of $24,000.

In the case of the Watson property the valuation was reduced from $845 per acre to $550 per acre, making a difference on 290 acres the amount of land in this case of $85,551.

In cases like these it pays to appeal and pay the costs entailed thereby, but of course there are thousands of cases where equitable relief is as imperatively demanded, and in which the amount in dispute is too small to induce the aggrieved parties to appeal. Of course in such cases, the leeches who continually cry give will profit by the apathy of those who will pay from five to forty dollars on an unjust demand rather than be vexed by the law's delays.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Hezekiah Heath, of Lincoln township, charged by his son with incest, consumed the entire day and is still on trial.

The case of Calahan was postponed until Monday next.

U. S. District Court.

The following business was transacted in the Clerk's office of this Court yesterday:

John H. Strawn & Co., debtors, Connellsville. Petition filed for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. $25,000 or more due creditors in Pittsburgh; $12,000 in Brownsville; $7,200 in Uniontown; $12,000 in Connellsville. Stoner for debtors.

Joseph K. Brooks, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition filed for discharge from bankruptcy.

Hugh McWeill et al., creditors vs. Cornell & Werling; debtors, Pittsburgh. Motion filed for a continuance of the return day of the order to show cause why the said debtors should not be declared bankrupt. Jones, Acheson et al for motion.

Mackin Brothers, bankrupts, Warren county Petition filed for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Brown & Stone for assignee.

Stockbower & Son, debtors Scranton. Z. H. Stockbower, one of debtors, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and P. W. Stockbower.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug "Athletic" in admiralty. Petition of James F. Ryan, to intervene for material furnished, amounting to $119,67, filed. Keenon & Dunshee for intervenors.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

William Zehnder, charged with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

Fredericker Junker, plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. He was also allowed a nolle pros on a charge of selling liquor to minors.

G. W. Parker was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

George Wilson was found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Henry Hammel, charged with selling liquor on Sunday was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs.

The jury is out in the case of Hezekiah Heath of Lincoln township, charged with incest.

The case of Bernard Divine also charged with incest, is on trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Hezekiah Heath, charged with incest, were unable to agree and were discharged.

Archer Perry, charged by Owen McElroy with larceny, was found guilty.

Bernard Devine was convicted of a charge of rape preferred by Margaret Devine.

Martin Gunning was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods preferred by Geo. W. Glass.

Anthony Mornper was found not guilty of larceny, charged by George W. Glass.

Levi Rush, charged with Sunday liquor selling, was acquitted but ordered to pay the costs.

The case of John C. Lang, charged with adultery, is on trial.

COL. PHILLIPS' ESTATE.

ITS LIABILITIES.

The administrators of the estate of Col. Phillips, made an application in the Common Pleas Court yesterday to sell property, and in order that the court might recognize the application, it became necessary that they should file a statement of the real estate (a statement of the personal estate having already been filed) and the liabilities of the estate as far as could be ascertained. In the statement filed the following appears as a recapitulation of the liatilities of the estate:

Bills payable W. Phillips	$117,500 00
Bills payable A. V. R. R. Co.	560,242 60
April 1, 1874, A. V. R. R., W. A. Tomlinson, Treas., three mos., due July 1 and 4, 1874,	12,000 00
April 6, 1874, A. V. R. R., W. A. Tomlinson, Treas., three mos., due July 6 and 9, 1874,	24,000 00
Total	$713,724 60

The petition is for permission to sell ten acres of ground in Verona borough, a piece of ground in the Second ward and some property on Mount Washington. The petition was granted by the court.

ROCHESTER TUMBLER WORKS BURNED.

About two o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the works of the Rochester Tumbler Company, situated at Rochester, this State. The flames made rapid headway and soon the whole building was enveloped in a sheet of fire baffling all attempts to extinguish them and driving back all persons endeavoring to save any of the contents of the building. All the moulds, machinery and a large stock of tumblers were totally destroyed. How the fire originated is not known, nor is it definitely known what is the amount of the total loss. The company is composed chiefly of Pittsburghers, and they claim that their works were the largest in the world employed at manufacturing tumblers. They turned out eighty thousand dozen tumblers per week previous to the fire. Eighty five men will be thrown out of employment until the company can rebuild their works which they intend to do. The amount of insurance is not known at present.

WAYNESBURG ITEMS.

While ascending a flight of stairs at his residence, on Friday last, Mr. Ledivitt, Sr., an old and highly respected citizen of this place, fell and sustained injuries from which he died in a few hours afterwards.

A lady named Mrs. Barnes was so seriously injured by being thrown from a horse on Monday, June 28, that she has since died.

The Fourth was duly celebrated in this place by a large number of citizens and strangers, who turned out to see the parade of the "Blues." The boys made a grand display, and everything passed off pleasantly.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad creditors met on Tuesday afternoon to confer with the officers of the road. They presented the report adopted by the creditors, but the officials had nothing new to communicate, and after some little discussion they adjourned. President Scott has gone to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is thought that the affairs of the Allegheny Valley Railroad will receive consideration at that meeting.

SOUTH SIDE POSTAL CHANGES.

The good people of the South Side will be rejoiced to learn that Col. Negley has received notice from the Postmaster General stating that the postoffices of Ormsby, Buchanan and Temperanceville would be discontinued on and after 1st of September next, and that he would have authority to add ten more carriers to his postal delivery department, to be distributed on the South Side.

PROHIBITIONISTS' CONVENTION.

THE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION—LIST OF NOMINEES—NO CONGRESSIONAL OR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

[From The Daily Post of Friday.]

The Allegheny County Prohibition Convention held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning at Lafayette Hall. The meeting was adjourned from June 18th, when the convention was organized and a platform adopted, but no nominations were made. In the gallery were a number of the most prominent crusaders, who watched the proceedings with considerable interest.

Shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Jonathan Gallagher called the convention to order, and the proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Beacom.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and proper disposition was made of the credentials of delegates who had not attended the last meeting, after which Mr. W. B. Ross, chairman, presented the following report:

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, appointed at the convention one year ago, now believe the time for which they were elected has expired, and would, therefore, respectfully report.

We do not think it necessary to take up your time in assuring you that the cause of Prohibition has made great progress during the last year. With this you are no doubt more or less acquainted. We rather wish to call your attention to matters of importance for the future.

HOW TO RAISE THE FUNDS.

First—A more perfect system of finance is important to the success of the Prohibition party. We have felt many times during the past year that our usefulness has been greatly impaired for want of money. A party struggling for the maintenance of a principle without the prestige of power, must necessarily depend largely upon the friends of that principle for the necessary funds, and very little effective progress can be made in advancing the cause of prohibition without money. Large sums have to be expended for printing tickets and posters for the election, advertisements of meetings have to be paid for, and the expense of headquarters provided for. These have all along been provided for by a few individuals. From the necessary increase of the demand as our cause expands this can longer be attempted by the few who have all along met these bills.

We therefore appeal to this convention to adopt and carry out the following plan of finance:

Resolved, as a basis of finance the plan adopted at the last convention be readopted by this, namely: That each ward of Allegheny and the old wards of Pittsburgh be expected to contribute one hundred dollars each, and the new wards and boroughs be expected to contribute fifty dollars, and each township twenty-five dollars. And further, that the delegates at this convention be designated to collect and forward the same to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Some discussion was had on the report, when Mr. Ross explained that the plan of the committee was to make every delegate of the convention a canvasser for funds in his own ward, and after which the report was adopted.

TOUCHING THE TAXES.

The Rev. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny, said that there was an important feature to be regarded in the approaching campaign, which had arisen since the last meeting. It was the question of burdensome taxation, and a desire had been expressed by many Prohibitionists that their party show their position on that point. The speaker had some resolutions which he offered, and which were submitted to the Executive Committee.

The committee retired, and during their absence a few remarks were made by a couple of the delegates. Shortly afterwards the committee returned, and presented the following:

Resolved, 1st, That the Prohibition party has been and ever will be the advocate of honesty and economy, as well as of sobriety, in the administration of all public interests.

2. That we solemnly and earnestly protest against the prodigal issuing of bonds and the creation of unnecessary offices and high salaries, the result of which has been that our citizens have been burdened with taxes in many cases amounting to confiscation; that the demand for skilled and unskilled labor has been greatly reduced, and that capitalists have been driven from us, to invest their means in less favored localities.

3. That we call upon the next Legislature, irrespective of its political complexion, to readjust the salaries of all municipal and county officers; also to frame a just and equitable law to regulate taxation, and by all suitable means endeavor to reduce the cost of maintaining our State and municipal governments.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amidst vociferous applause.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At this point the committee appointed to suggest candidates entered, and through the chairman, S. H. Baird, reported that they had determined not to further complicate the situation by presenting nominations for Congress in the two districts. For the other offices they recommended the following candidates:

Senate—Forty-second District, Jonathan Gallagher; Forty-fourth District, F. A. Hutchinson.

Assembly—First District, G. D. Riddle, W. H. Graham, Simon Drum; Third District, John D. Moreland; Fourth District, J. Hamilton Burt, Joseph Hays; J. Van Note, Geo. Findly; Fifth District, B. C. Christy, S. Large; Sixth District, A. B. Young, David J. Rodgers.

Judge of Orphan's Court, W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Wilkins township.

District Attorney, E. A. Montooth.

Assistant District Attorney, John McQuade, Ætna.

Commissioner, G. W. Weddell, McKeesport.

Director of the Poor, Henry R. Chalfant.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Concerning this district the committee reported that the Radical nominations were men of—well they declined to characterize them—but for whom it was sufficient to say no man in the room could support. The Democratic nominees were both very excellent men, but preferred not to be endorsed by this convention. Some interruption occurred here after which the chairman stated that the committee had no nominations to make in that district unless the Radicals withdrew their candidates, in which case there will be room left.

NOMINATING THE CANDIDATES.

After some discussion the report of the committee was accepted, and on motion it was taken up for endorsement. The candidates recommended were nominated as far down as the First Legislative District, when the names of S. R. Stewart, George Bradley and L. S. Kaufman were presented by Mr. Turner.

Some discussion ensued after which the name of Mr. Stewart was substituted for that of Simon Drum, and the gentleman was nominated. Considerable discussion was also had concerning the Second district, in which Jeremy and Onslow were pretty roughly handled, but it was decided to let the matter rest in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The names recommended by the committee were all adopted till they came to that of Col. Montooth for District Attorney. Some of the delegates objected to Montooth, declaring that he was identified with the liquor men's interests, and the name of Mr. Duff, the Democratic candidate, was proposed. The Chairman stated that Mr. Duff had said he would not accept a nomination from the Prohibitionists. Different delegates spoke in favor of Montooth and others in favor of Duff. Dr. Sutton and Mr. Floyd spoke in favor of leaving the nomination open. The Doctor said he was a friend of Mr. Montooth, but did favor his nomination because he thought the Prohibitionists should nominate candidates from their own ranks. For that reason he was opposed to the nomination of either Montooth or Duff.

The convention finally decided by vote to leave the nominations open for the present, referring them to the committee, and proceeded to indorse the name of John McQuaide for Assistant District Attorney.

TROUBLE OVER THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Baird then moved that the action on the nomination for District Attorney be reconsidered. He thought it a great injustice to Mr. Montooth, after he had pledged himself to the platform of the Prohibitionists, by throwing overboard these pledges.

The motion was then put and declared carried notwithstanding a point of order was raised, that it required a two-third vote to reconsider.

Remarks were made by several delegates for and against Montooth, when a general scene of confusion and disorder followed.

The name of A. C. Patterson was offered, and a motion made that he be the nominee for District Attorney. This was followed by a motion to lay on the table, which latter motion was carried and the matter was left in charge of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. G. W. Weddell was then nominated for County Commissioner, when the name of Jacob Jordon, of South Fayette township was substituted for that of Mr. Chalfant recommended as candidate for Poor Director, and Jordon was nominated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

As the nominations suggested by the comittee were then all completed, a motion was made that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for Congress.

Remarks were made by H. D. McGaw, not very complimentary to Negley, who was in favor of putting a congressional candidate in the field.

Discussion was had as to the merits of the Hon. Thomas Howard, from whom a letter had been received by Mr. McGaw, stating that he, (Mr. Howard) was a Prohibitionist. Mr. Baird said that Howard was not a sufficiently popular man.

A voice—Not popular with the liquor ring.

Mr. Baird—No, I don't mean that. Everybody knows that Mr. Howard is not a popular man. We did not interview Mr. Negley, nor any of his friends. We went to see Mr. Hopkins. He said he was not seeking the nomination, would put in no bid for it, but would accept the nomination if tendered him.

A motion was finally made to nominate Mr. Howard, and was followed by another to lay on the table, which latter motion carried, and the nomination still remains open.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chair then announced the following Executive Committee for the coming year:

Thomas H. Rabe, chairman, E. E. Swift, D. D., W. B. Ross, Rhomas P. Hershberger, C. L. Rose, James Kelly, W. G. Warren, Jonathan Gallagher, J. D. Thompson, Geo. Finley, F. H. Coursin, J. N. O'Neill, J. B. Sheriff, H. McGaw, C. C. Fawcett, Jas. Fulton, Dr. Geo. Galbraith, Geo. R. Riddle, E. S. Burchfield, Hugh Wood, Dr. Harper, Wm. Steen, Arthur Kirk, F. C. Kennedy, after which the convention adjourned.

TAX PAYERS MASS MEETING.

CITIZENS AT OLD CITY HALL.

ADDRESSES OF HONS. J. B. GUTHRIE, THOS. MELLON, THOS. HOWARD, W. C. M'CARTHY, MR. J. K. KERR AND DR. KEYSER—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(From The Daily Post of Friday.)

A grand mass meeting of the taxpayers of the city was held at old City Hall last evening. There was a very large attendance at the meeting and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

Hon. J. B. Guthrie called the meeting to order, stating that the meeting was called in pursuance with a resolution passed at a meeting held in the same place in December last. He proceeded to speak of the failure of the Committee of Forty to attend to the duty assigned them. He had called a meeting of the committee several times but was unable at any time to get a quorum present. Those members who did attend the meeting were consequently unable to perform their duty.

Hon. Thomas Mellon was then called upon. He said he was not chairman of the committee of forty, but would nevertheless present a verbal report. He said the committee was not properly organized, and had no power in themselves. They also lacked responsible and hearty backing or co-operation from the different wards, and they did not feel like performing such a resposible duty themselves. Now, however, the people are awakened to the necessity of a check being put to the misrule of our rulers. Now the residents of the different wards who thought they were property holders, had found that they were merely tenants to those who had been selected as their servants.

The committee feel like resigning and would recommend that an Executive Committee be appointed from the citizens of the different wards. We are now under the new Constitution which provides for the punishment of public offenders, and a general committee, together with subcommittees would now have better opportunity for carrying out the wishes of the citizens in regard to placing a check to the extravagance and corruption of our municipal officers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Alex. King, moved a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions and for the organization of the meeting.

Messrs. Alex. King, James McClain, And. Miller, B. Rafferty and Thos. Mellon were appointed on the committee.

Hon. Thos. Howard was next called upon for an address. He replied by referring to the remarks of Judge Mellon concerning the inability of the committee of forty to investigate the affairs of the city. It is true, he said, that we have a constitution which provides for the punishment of misrulers. And now the way to show these men in authority that you mean business in protesting against their misrule, is to organize in every ward and to unite in one great body to investigate their affairs. We suggest that a general committee be appointed and have power invested in them, to call upon the citizens of the different wards to organize.

THE MAYER'S DUTY.

He then called the attention of the meeting to the law passed since the appointment of the committee of forty, which provides that the Mayors of all cities of the second and third classes, Pittsburgh being of the former, shall supervise the conduct of all city officials and shall have power to examine and investigate any charges of neglect or misconduct on the part of such officials. He suggested that the Mayor be called upon by the citizens to strictly perform his duty in this matter, and the great fraud and corruption which is now practised will cease.

He then read another section of the same bill relating to the duty of the officers and to the amount of indebtedness which any city may not be allowed to incur, which has been already laid before our readers. He said the debt of Pittsburgh had already exceeded this limit, arguing that debts for improvements are included. He referred to the section allowing two per cent. additional to the limits of the debt provided a vote of the people be taken thereon, and asked if the citizens could at present be induced by the officials to vote therefor.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

He spoke of the annual reports of the different city officers, stating that a few years ago the names of every person drawing salary from the City Treasury were given. Now, however, no names are given. Take the report of Controller Snodgrass and you'll see a certain gross amount was appropriated for salaries or for other purposes, without itemizing the expenses at all. Now this should not be. The report is published for the benefit of the taxpayer, to let him know the amount of money expended for this or that particular. By referring to the reports of the Controller for years back you will find an appropriation for City Hall in each report, but cannot ascertain for what particular purpose the money was expended.

HOW TO CUT DOWN.

Mr. Howard then referred to the number of employees engaged at City Hall, stating that there was not the least necessity for such a vast number. They work a few hours each day, commencing their labors at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and closing their doors at four o'clock in the afternoon. Should they not be compelled to work ten hours a day as the honest taxpayers who pay their salaries are compelled to do? [Applause and cries of Yes, yes.] He said if that reform were accomplished, there would be a great saving to the city. He also advocated that the amount of these employees' salaries be brought down to reasonable figures, to a level with that received by mechanics who are compelled to pay these salaries of our officials. He referred to the action of the clerks in keeping the doors closed till the bell strikes nine notwithstanding the taxpayers are waiting around the door to pay out their money, but when the bell strikes four the doors are closed no matter who is present to pay their taxes. Now, what do these taps of the bell mean? Why, it means that I, Christie Magee, am master.

A BIG SALARY.

He also referred to the number of departments that had been created for the city government, and proceeded to show up the insolence of Assessor Phelps when called upon by those who wish information about their assessments. He spoke of the salary paid City Treasurer Magee. He receives $2,000 per year, which of itself is high enough. But that is not all; his percentage from school taxes and from vehicle licenses and other matters run up the amount to $10,000 a year. Should not that be decreased? Could you not get just as competent men at two thousand dollars a year without any perquisites? (Cries of yes.) Mr. Howard also denounced the amount of money paid Assessor Phelps for his services on revising his own assessments for which he had previously been paid.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Alex. King, of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the taxpayers of each ward to organize and appoint two intelligent persons to represent them in a Central Executive Taxpayers Committee, which committee when constituted, shall proceed to form a permanent organization of the taxpayers of the whole city, with power to adopt all such measures as they shall deem best for the city.

Resolved, That we request the Councils and officers of the city government to abstain from increasing by any means the debt of the city until the taxpayers, through their representatives duly appointed, shall have made a thorough and complete investigation of the finances; that such course is due as well to the taxpayers as to the purchaser of such securities.

Resolved, That we call upon the Councils to stop all unfinished public improvements, and curtail the civil list, not only in numbers but in salaries, as all prudent men do in regard to their private affairs, until we see whether, as a municipality, we can pay any more than our present indebtedness; and whether the constitutional limit has not already been reached.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DR. KEYSER'S REMARKS.

Dr. Keyser was the next speaker. He said the subject might be a difficult one upon which to speak, had not the people decided to roll back the flood of iniquity that threatens to engulf us all. There is a point at which human endurance fails, and we have reached that point now. He said he had not been connected with any political movement for years, and if this was connected with politics he had no business here. But it was no political movement. It was a general uprising to protest against paying taxes that are so high that that their property would be all absorbed in their payment.

It is time that we roll off this debt of $16,000,000 which is overflooding the city, and that is the purpose of our meeting. The doctor continued at some length denouncing the action of the city officials.

MAYOR ELECT M'CARTHY'S PROMISES.

Mayor elect McCarthy was called upon. He replied by doubting the propriety of his addressing the meeting, inasmuch as he was considered a politician by some people. He denied that he was a politician, however, except in the true sense of the word. He then referred to the law which Mr. Howard had read, giving the Mayor power to probe the action of all other officials. He felt somewhat vain when that clause was read, he said, because he happened to be the author of that law, and when he resumed his duties as Mayor of Pittsburgh, he meant to carry out the law. [Applause.] He also referred to the equalization bill, stating that he was the author of that law also. He maintained that the law was the poor man's friend, and differed with the statements made by Mr. Howard.

MR KERR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. K. Kerr was the next speaker. He was somewhat surprised at not seeing more indignation manifested in the meeting. He expected seeing a perfect storm of indignation from the honest taxpayers of the city, when he considered the extent of the taxes that was imposed upon them. The speaker took a different position from that of Mr. McCarthy, claiming that the latter's equalization law was the foundation upon which Pittsburgh's enormous debt was placed. Had another law been passed the Ring could not have run the city into such an enormous expense. And I do not think that you are aware of the city's debt, for you have not seen the elephant yet. The speaker claimed that the city was ruled by a Ring, and strongly denounced that Ring. He said if the taxpayers desired to protest against the rule of this Ring, they must exclude them all from meetings of this character. In referring to the prospect of lighter taxes in the future, he warned them against expecting that it would be better next year.

The same enormous burdens will have to be borne by you next year unless the people get the government of the city out of the hands of the Ring. Why, when the officials were last week asked if there could not be a reduction made in the number of their employees, they all answered that there could not except at the great loss of the public. He referred to the great number of attaches to the City Engineer's office, showing them up in the most ridiculous manner.

Now if you wish to save your city from ruin, take off your coats and go to work. Don't allow these rulers to tell you that this is a Democratic movement or a Republican movement. Any person who is looking to any political office should not be admitted to the meetings.

Mr. McCarthy arose at the conclusion of Mr. Kerr's speech and asked that permission be given him to speak. Cries of "No," "No" arose and great disturbance and confusion followed. Finally, however, Mr. McCarthy was permitted to make a short statement, after which he retired.

Col. Kerr replied to Mr. McCarthy's statement, after which the meeting adjourned.

[From the Evening Telegraph.]

THE TAX PROBLEM.

VARIABLE VALUATION.

Are There Not More Taxes Levied Than Are Needed?

MILEAGE, VALUATION, SPECIAL TAXES AND THE TAX BUDGET CONSIDERED—WHAT IS THE BASIS OF CITY VALUATION?

It seems to be beyond a peradventure that there are grave discrepancies in the tax levy for the present year, and that these discrepancies will result in raising an amount of taxes in excess of our actual, estimated, or legitimate demands. In order to understand the matter more fully the following tabular statements are submitted for the information of whom it may concern:

CASH VALUATION, 1873.

Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
1st	$ 7,154,997	$ 160,505	$ 7,315,502
2d	7,141,661	237,105	7,378,766
3d	13,443,420	116,025	13,559,445
4th	9,493,751	122,825	9,616,576
5th	2,739,662	38,725	2,778,387
6th	4,771,573	54,685	4,826,258
7th	3,109,767	23,325	3,133,092
8th	3,016,800	29,135	3,045,935
9th	3,993,247	243,500	4,236,747
10th	2,545,073	32,460	2,577,533
11th	4,877,901	79,270	3,957,031
12, 1 p	4,115,756	98,366	4,214,121
12, 2 p	3,375,599	14,685	3,390,284
13th	5,464,363	34,235	5,498,598
14th	10,954,503	392,650	11,347,153
15th	3,699,810	26,205	3,726,015
16th	4,073,700	46,025	4,119,725
17th	6,716,581	44,235	6,760,816
18th	4,335,800	25,640	4,361,440
19th	8,369,760	125,189	8,495,949
20th	9,826,120	243,705	10,069,825
21st	9,892,590	274,625	10,167,215
22d	9,903,440	116,740	9,720,180
23d	4,361,605	55,235	4,416,840
24th	2,079,535	19,115	2,098,650
25th	3,737,052	70,740	3,807,792
26th	3,449,050	37,675	3,486,725
27th	2,145,565	16,385	2,161,950
28th	2,355,065	21,470	2,376,535
29th	2,176,460	28,220	2,204,680
30th	2,066,426	29,860	2,096,286
31st	1,150,015	6,855	1,156,870
32d	2,286,995	24,130	2,311,125
33d	687,969	195,025	883,894
34th	943,600	11,300	954,900
35th	1,621,918	15,085	1,637,003
36th	1,221,531	37,360	1,258,801
Total.	$ 172,998,660	$3,149,114	$ 176,147,774

The total estimated receipts for the year 1874, as per appropriation ordinance, are $2,168,000, but as only a portion of this, $1,454,957, is raised by taxes, we submit the items of the latter, as follows:

CITY ASSESSOR'S DUPLICATES OF CITY TAXES TO BE RAISED IN 1874.

City tax, 1874	$ 691,903 46
Fire tax, 1874	173,090 15
Old city special tax, 1874	36,025 19
Lawrenceville 1874	10,893 12
Twenty-fourth ward special, 1864	2,250 99
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards special	19,670 84
Twenty-seventh ward special	2,125 68
Thirty-first ward special	1,505 45
Thirty-second ward special	2,306 96
Thirty-fourth ward special	3,891 61
Thirty-fifth ward special	342 86
Thirty-sixth ward	8,881 25
Water Works interest and sinking fund, 1874	259,799 41
City business tax, 1874	247,430 04
Grand total	$1,454,957 01

MILEAGE—GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

	Mills.
City tax	4
City building	½
Fire	1
Lawrenceville special	1
W. W. int. and S. F.	1½
City school	2
Ward school, average	2
Poor	½
Business	1½
Fifteenth ward	1
Sixteenth ward	1
Seventeenth ward	1
Twenty-fourth ward	1
Twenty-fifth ward	2½
Twenty-sixth ward	2½
Twenty-seventh ward	1
Thirty-first ward	1½
Thirty-second ward	1
Thirty-fourth ward	3
Thirty-fifth ward	½
Thirty-sixth ward	3

DIFFERENT VALUATIONS.

There is, as has been frequently observed some little doubt as to whether the Board of Revision valuation as published above should be taken as a basis of taxation or the triennial assessment of $155,700,000 be the true one, but be this as it may it is certain that no levy that at times ignores both valuations and adopts alternately or occasionally either, and not unfrequently sets up a new, unheard of and absurd valuation resulting in swelling the aggregate of taxes, would stand either in law or equity.

IS THERE ANY LEGAL VALUATION WHICH OFFICIALS ARE BOUND TO RESPECT?

Has the city assessment for instance, any uniform basis of valuation or is it merely a species of adroit figuring and thimble rigging devised to throw dust in the eyes of the public?

ILLUSTRATIONS OF A VARIABLE BASIS.

For instance, the first item in the city assessor's budget is based on an assessment of $172,998, 660. The second item—fire tax—is based on $173,090 15. The Water Works sinking fund is based on $173,000,000, while the city business tax is based on $165,000,000, and the Thirty-fifth ward special tax is based on a valuation of $103,000,000.

Turning in another direction we find the same distressing discrepancies, one Board assuming one valuation and one another; the Board of Guardians levying their tax on a basis of $150,000,000, while the Central Board of Education base their levy this year (see published report, May 5th, 1874) on a valuation of $175,000,000. Now in all this divergence which is which, or who is to determine?

IS THE LEVY EXCESSIVE.

Taking the $173,000,000 as that which is most generally adopted as a basis of valuation, the special taxes, outside the old wards, will, as may be seen by multiplying the millage given by the realty valuation on the first table, be as follows:

SPECIAL TAX, VALUATION AND RECEIPTS.

	Millage.	Valuation.	Taxes to be raised.
15th ward	1	$3,699,810	$3,699
16th ward	1	4,073,700	4,073
17th ward	1	6,716,581	6,716
24th ward	1	2,079,535	2,079
25th ward	2½	3,737,052	9,342
26th ward	2½	3,449,050	8,623
27th ward	1	2,145,565	2,145
31st ward	1½	1,150,015	1,725
32rd ward	1	2,286,995	2,286
34th ward	3	943,600	2,830
35th ward	⅓	1,621,918	540
36th ward	3	1,221,531	3,664
Total			$47,322

Estimated amount to be raised as per tax levy, $36,000.

Now what are the people to think of a tax levy based on such a variable basis? If the school, poor, ward, etc., millage is based on the same valuation as the bulk of the budget, and in many of the items it is beyond a peradventure, it is clear enough that more money will come into the treasury vault than the estimate called for. The taxes are certainly high enough, without swelling the onerous aggregate by levying more than are needed or estimated.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Look, for instance, at the difference between the estimated amounts as per appropriation ordinance, and the levied amounts as exhibited in the City Assessor's budget:

	Estimated Rects. 1874 Appropriation Ord.	Estimated Rects. City Assessor's Budget.
City tax	$ 600,000	$ 692,000
Fire tax	145,000	173,000
Oil City Special tax	30,000	36,000
Lawrenceville Special tax	9,000	11,000
Water Works In'st & Sink'ng F'd tax	200,000	260,000
Business tax	138,000	237,000
Total	$1,122,000	$1,419,000

Here is an excess in six items of the budget of over a quarter of a million of dollars. "If these things are done in the green wood, what is done in the dry?"

A LADY THE CENTER OF FLAMES.

Some time between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday morning as Mrs. Hannach was passing along Liberty street, in front of Marvin's cracker bakery, a pack of fire-crackers was exploded in close proximity to her clothing by a lad who was standing near by. Fire was communicated to her clothing immediately, and before she had traveled far she was enveloped in flames. Patrick McDonald and a member of the Eagle Fire Company rushed to the lady's rescue, but before the proper remedies could be applied she was severely burned. She was afterwards conveyed to her home at No. 30 Second avenue, where her injuries were examined by Dr. Hamilton, who found her back very severely burned. She was in a very critical state during the night and yesterday, but it is now hoped that she will recover.

THAT JOHNSTOWN RIOT.

After all, the anticipated riot in Johnstown appears to have been the creation of some persons, excited imagination. A gentleman who was in the town all day Saturday, says he never saw a more orderly town than Johnstown on that day. There were six pic-nics, and everything went off admirably. A riot or anything approaching it seemed to be the furthest thing from the thoughts of those present. The day was highly enjoyed by all, both residents and visitors. The pic-nicers say they would have highly enjoyed the company of the Greys as visitors, but they were not needed in any other capacity.

CRIMINAL COURT JURORS.

Below will be found names of the next pannel of Jurors drawn to serv in the Court of Quarter Sessions. They take their seats next Monday.

James Dalzell, John Nobinger, William Downey, David K. Calhoun, John Daum, David McKane, R Thompson, John M. King, Peter Zern, John H. Dalzell, E. Houston, James Maighen, J. K. Wood, P. N. Hays, Wm. Jackson, Adam Hoffman, George Gerst, John Adair, Hugh Stewart, Wm. Brown, Mark Kenny, Wm. R. Graham, Phillip Kortz, James Milliken, John King, Michael F. Bright, Lewis Patterson, Lewis Matthews, John Dodds, Frederick Leechrich, Conrad Schad, Sam'l Young, Wm. C. Bryant, Thos. Moore, J. C. Cox, Geo. Medsgar, Edward Smith, Wm. J. Adams, Jno. Moon, Thos. Grogan, W. J. Bond, Jos. Couch, George Miller, William Brown, James Evans, John Downing, William Buenty, James McCall, Geo. Norris, Milo P. Scott, E. McAfee, Matthew Metcalf, James Riley, James Vincent, Jos. Hepline, Geo. Samson, Jno. Herbert, James Herron, Frank Patterson, Thos. Jones.

LAKE SUPERIOR ICE

By the car load, ton or hundred, at the Ice House of J. Dyer, Jr. & Co., Mary's Court, in rear of Passenger Station P. F. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny City. jy3-6td&1tW

AVOID a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach. TTHS&W

LAKE SUPERIOR ICE.

Extra heavy ice from the north corner, 15 to 20 inches thick, clear of snow, arriving daily, and for sale by J. Dyer, Jr. & Co., rear of Passenger Station P. F. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny. jy3-6td&1tW

CARPETING
For Spring, 1874.
The New Colorings,
The Best Styles,
The Lowest Prices,
Axminsters, Wiltons,
Brussels, Tapestry,
Three-Ply, Ingrains,
From $5 00 down to 25 cents per yard.
Liberal Discounts
TO CASH BUYERS.
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
Next Building to United States Custom House and Postoffice.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 46 Fifth avenue.
9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 900 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.
70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.
30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 6 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,200 per acre.
3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x250 feet; prices $35,000 to $40,000.
2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.
FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashohenas, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART. 46 Fifth avenue.

D. KINZER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Leather & Shoe Findings,
TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of
BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS
Of every description, has removed to
No. 50 Smithfield Street.
N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand
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Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired ☞ Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. mal6&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SAMARITAN REMEDIES.
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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
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Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.
SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
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☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and Circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays excepted.

☞ MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.
WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY
Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.
PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 226 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oc27-1yW

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DR. WHITTIER
396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhea or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1.
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144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE
Happy relief of young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc25-dm
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Carbolic Salve!
THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING AGENT EVER DISCOVERED.
The wonderful celerity with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with other soothing and curative emolients
HEALS THE MOST VIRULENT SORES AND ULCERS
is something akin to the marvelous.
It is with pride that the proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that
PHYSICIANS GIVE IT THE HIGHEST MEAD OF PRAISE,
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POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND
CARBOLIC SALVE positively cures the worst sores.
CARBOLIC SALVE positively allays the pain of burns
CARBOLIC SALVE cures all cutaneous eruptions.
CARBOLIC SALVE removes pimples and blotches.
CARBOLIC SALVE will cure cuts and bruises.
CARBOLIC SALVE stands at the head of all Salves, Ointments or other Healing Compounds, and HAS ACHIEVED A GREATER REPUTATION AND HAS A LARGER SALE than any other similar preparation of contemporaneous invention.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
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THE PATENT WELCOME HAY RAKE.
No farmer should be without a sulky rake, and he should buy the best. There is but little difference in the price, but a great difference in their performance. A poor rake is dear at any price, it soon exhausts the strength and patience of the driver by the hard work required to operate it. The WELCOME RAKE is, in many respects, superior to all others, but especially in the ease with which it is handled. Other rakes require strong men and hard labor to work them, but the Welcome is so easily handled that an aged man, a mere lad or a delicate woman can work it with ease. Orders addressed to the subscriber, at 319 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., or at the works at COLUMBIANA, O, filled with dispatch.
ju27-3tW W. W. WALLACE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS. AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 50 acres, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. Improvements—house with 6 rooms and cellar, frame barn, spring house and granery, good water, orchard 350 peach, 250 apple trees, pear, cherry, quince and other small fruit. The land is underlaid with coal. Price $6,500; if paid cash, $6,000. Stock, farming tools and crop can be bought reasonable. Possession can be given in a short time. Address CHARLES FRIEDRICKS, near Small's blacksmith shop, 3 miles from Beaver, 3 miles from Beaver Falls, 3½ miles from Rochester. ma23-2mW

POTATO BUGS.—NOTHING SUPERIOR to the CARBOLATE POWDER as a remedy against the destructive influences of the Potato Bug. It is not only fatal to the bugs, but is advantageous to the growth of plants, being composed in part of lime, magnesia, carbolic acid, &c. It is easily applied, and is the cheapest remedy extant. This valuable powder is manufactured by the Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. jul3 1mW

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The stock of a New York Wholesale House at Auction.
Important to the Trade & Public.
Over $128,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION!
Great Bankrupt Sale of DRY GOODS at the large and spacious store, No. 124 WOOD STREET, near Fifth avenue, commencing on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.
A large consignment of foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of West of England, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Cloths of all shades and colors, French, English and Scotch Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, French Beavers, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Queensland, Ottoman, Lace and other fashionable and desirable Shawls. DRESS GOODS in great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all-wool Merinoes, Delaines, Saloon Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens and fine Plush Suitings, Prints, bleached and unbleached Cottons from one to three yards wide, a large line of English and American Blankets, Flannels, ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well-selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, &c., Damask and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, Napkins, Turkey Red, &c., from medium to finest imported, Marseilles and Turkish Quilts, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.
☞ Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit all, for CASH.
Sale will commence daily at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. ju25-1md&je27-1tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable gift distribution in the country.
$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS,
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
166th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE
To be drawn MONDAY, August 10, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.
Two Prizes $1,000
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100
IN GREENBACKS.
One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550. Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c. Number of gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

LAST CHANCE
FOR AN
EASY FORTUNE!!
FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENUTCKY
JULY 31, 1874.
LIST OF GIFTS.
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
[illegible]
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash [illegible]
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets [illegible]
Halves [illegible]
Tenth, or each coupon [illegible]
11 Whole Tickets for [illegible]
22½ Tickets for [illegible]
For tickets or information Address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.
Capital Prize, $50,000!
[illegible]

Save Fifty Dollars!
THE NEW FLORENCE.
PRICE, $20 below any other first-class Sewing Machine.
SAVED, $50 by buying the Florence.
Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs & dealers
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass., or to S. McCain & Co., 8 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.
ap18-3mosW

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out.
[illegible] package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, [illegible] one application of my "HAIR CURLER" [illegible] hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Golden Age of Saturday next will contain the valedictory of Tilton, who resigns his editorial charge to Mr. W. T. Clarke.

It will also contain a further article on the Beecher scandal, which those who have seen it interpret as quite a letting down on Tilton's part. The following are the important parts: This second remarkable paper, the Golden Age says is written to correct misapprehensions created by the letter to Dr. Bacon. He had been assailed by Dr. Bacon who was led to believe that he was a scandal-monger and falsifier who had tried to ruin the most beloved of ministers. Mr. Tilton's character and standing as a man among men were involved, and silence on his part was a tacit acknowledgement of the justice of Dr. Bacon's aspersions, and correctness of erroneous statements by which they were supported. One sentence from Mr. Beecher's lips or pen would have drawn the poisoned arrow and healed the smart.

Mr. Tilton called Mr. Beecher's attention to offensive statements, and in the presence of two witnesses told him that unless he corrected misrepresentations in his way, it would be necessary for himself to correct them in his own way, which would be severe. Weeks passed and no correction was made. Longer silence on his part was impossible. Mr. Tilton is accused of intending to strike Mr. Beecher a staggering if not a fatal blow. Whoever reads his letter with care will see that he studiously refrains from striking any blow at all, save at the thick network of calumny and misrepresentation that had been adroitly woven for his own entanglement and ultimate destruction. His sole purpose was to save himself, after years of silence and endurance, and when a longer silence and endurance would have been fatal, he refrained from mentioning Mr. Beecher at all except as it was necessary to do so in order to set himself right. His reticence in this respect deserves commendation. If, in order to vindicate himself, he was obliged to lift the curtain and express a series of disingenuous and inexcusable transactions, it certainly was not his fault. If Mr. Beecher wishes to exculpate himself, if Plymouth Church wishes to vindicate the character of the pastor, the way is open and the world will await the issue with anxious solicitude, but far was it from being Mr. Tilton's purpose to injure Mr. Beecher in any way. His sole hesitation to publish the letter was the fear that it might injure Mr. Beecher. He said to personal friends who urged its publication, that he shrunk from saying one word that could add a pang to Mr. Beecher's already

PIERCED AND TORTURED HEART.

He said, "I would not lay so much as a finger on that sad and sorrowing head. I would not rise by his ruin if I could." This has been Mr. Tilton's prevailing temper of mind and way of speech. He regretted nothing so much as the necessity which forces him to say anything about the matter whatever. If Mr. Beecher is smitten, he has only himself and his friends to blame for the blow; but the essential point in this whole controversy remains untouched.

With the scandal itself we have nothing to do; that is a matter for Plymouth Church and its pastor to deal with. If there is a skeleton in their closet they will probably hasten to open the door and let daylight shine through its dark places. Webster said that suicide under the weight of an accusation was the confession of guilt. There are circumstances in which silence is suicide. But one thing in this whole matter is so conspicuous and grand that it deserves a notice it has not received. We refer to the toleration, the sympathy, the solicitude, of the American people for a great and useful man under a cloud of suspicions thick and heavy enough to crush an ordinary character beyond recovery.

Had this thing happened twenty years ago, Mr. Beecher would have been dragged before an ecclesiastical tribunal for trial in less than a month after the accusations assumed a definite shape, and had he tried to preach before a trial he might have been mobbed. To-day, there is scarcely a man or woman in America but hopes he is innocent of any wrong and tries to believe him so in spite of circumstantial evidence confirmed by his own course. His name is a precious household word. He has the sympathy of fifteen millions of people, who bend forward to save and bless him. There is something almost sublime in the spirit and attitude of the American people who refuse to condemn and degrade a great and useful man, even if in some moment of temptation or under the heat of an impulse only the strongest natures understand, he did what he ought not; at least until compelled to do so by the necessities of the case. They see the

TERRIBLE INJUSTICE

of weighing a whole life of unequalled serviceableness against a momentary infatuation, and throwing thirty-five years of consecrated effort for the highest ends utterly away for what may have been done in a fit of frenzy, and if they condemn him at all, it will be for efforts to evade and conceal what should have been frankly acknowledged to his own people at the least and his willingness to shield himself by allowing the innocent to suffer for his offense. So much has justice gained, so vast the increase of charity.

HIS GREATEST MISTAKE

has been in not trusting himself to a people who are proud of his fame and jealous of his reputation by a courageous statement of facts, when it was found that the air was full of rumors and surmises. An ounce of sincerity is worth a world of cunning. All that Mr. Tilton asks for himself, and all his friends demand for him is justice. He conceals nothing. That duty to others, and a national delicacy of his manhood does not require him to lock in his own breast. He has been guilty of nothing but too great confidence in unworthy people, and mistakes of judgment that were prompted by an impulsive temperament, and a warm, kind heart. The act for which he has been most severely blamed was prompted by a desire to save and help others, and was done under the heat of a generous impulse which made it impossible for him to count the cost to himself. He frankly confesses a mistake for which he has paid full dear. He asks neither toleration nor sympathy, but simply for that justice which is so natural to the heart of the American people, and which, in the long run, they are sure to render to whoever confides in them without concealment or double dealing.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last evening gave a retrospect of his life, closing as follows: I have had many experiences such as all men have had of sorrow and defeat to my public life, not one too many, when looked at from the other side, but of one thing, my dearly beloved, be fully assured, my greatest joy shall be assured when I stand in the presence of the revealed God, and you come up, we shall shake hands in eternal blessed re-union. I shall ever be by the side of my loved Savior, whose servant I have been. I am conscious of devoting to my ministry my best energy, my best strength and best mind. I have worked with a single eye to the advancement of the knowledge of Christ's grace among men, and no man shall take from me this honor. What is for the future, I care not. It is in the hands of our universal pastor. I can leave everything in the hands of the Lord, living or dying. Let us take again the staff of work and gird up anew our loins, and the Savior will lead us forward until we meet in the Kingdom of the future.

AN OCEAN OF FLAME!

THE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

EIGHTY HOUSES BURNED.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TURNED INTO THE STREETS—LOSS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—WHAT A FIRE-CRACKER DID—DIAGRAM OF THE BURNED DISTRICT—PARTIAL LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AFFECTED—ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

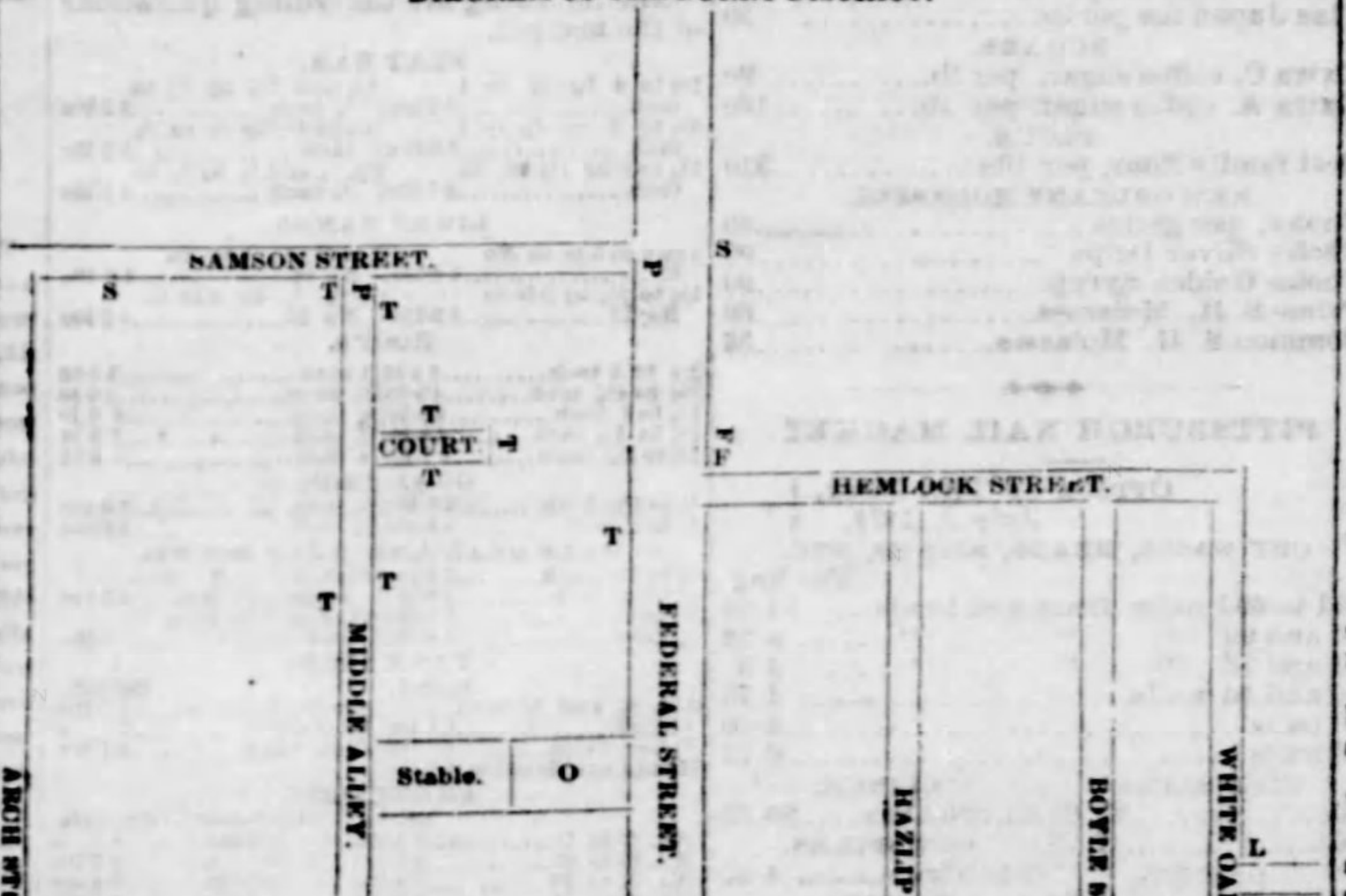
[From The Daily Post of Monday].

Saturday was a sad day for a large portion of the citizens of our sister city. [For some time back the citizens of the North Side, who have long enjoyed immunity from the ravages of the fire fiend to any considerable extent, have felt apprehensive that danger threatened from this source on account of the condition of the old engines at the water works. Some weeks since, however, all congratulated themselves that they had secured an abundant supply by the starting of the new engines. The unfortunate breaking of a check valve, however, shows what momentous consequences sometimes ensue from trifles. The old engines which have been run to their utmost capacity barely sufficed to afford a supply of water for ordinary use, and what would in all probability have been a fire of but ordinary dimensions, had the basin been filled with water, was only checked after the burning of four score houses, while perhaps a hundred families were turned into the streets for the time being.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

opened up gloriously, and Alleghenians, in common with others, felt thankful that a strong breeze moderated the intense heat of the sun, which otherwise would have rendered the day insufferably sultry. This breeze, however, which, as the day advanced, increased until it assumed the proportions of a hurricane had a large share in the destruction that followed, and which has thrown many of our fellow citizens upon the charity of the world for a time.

DIAGRAM OF THE BURNT DISTRICT.



EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

S—Limits of the fire.
T—Buildings abutting on streets marked thus were totally destroyed.
O—Origin of the fire.
F—Frame building left standing, while the adjoining bricks were entirely consumed.
L—Two-story frame building, three squares off, totally consumed.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The flames were first discovered bursting forth from the windows of Cresswell & Co's. carpenter shop, about half-past two o'clock p m., on the west side of Federal street, between Samson street and Margaret alley. There now appears to be no doubt that it originated from the shooting of fire-crackers, that indespensible accompainment of the Fourth of July. There was no fire about the shop nor was there any one working in it at the time. But it appears to be known to a certainty that a number of boys were shooting off firecrackers in front of the shop but a few minutes before the flames were discovered. The windows being open it is almost certain that one was thrown into the shop or blown into it, and alighting among the shavings kindled the flame which the high wind in a few moments lashed into fury.

Owing to the high wind, it was evident that the fate of the first building was sealed, as soon as the flames were discovered. An alarm being sounded the Allegheny engines were soon on the ground, but a high west wind driving the flames into the buildings in the rear convinced the firemen that aid was needed. In a few moments Stedeford and Hatfield's feed store and Mr. Bungey's three story brick dwelling house were

WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

And word was sent to this city for help. An alarm was sounded for our firemen to report at City Hall, and in a few minutes a number of engines reported and were on their way to the North Side. By the time they arrived on the ground the flames had taken possession of the entire block, and dense columns of flames were leaping forth in a manner that threatened the destruction of the entire western portion of the city.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

The painful realization of the fears of many, now became evident to those whose all was threatened by the devouring element. Chief Crow had the hose of the Friendship engine attached to three different plugs in the vicinity, but could get no water from any of them in sufficient quantity to do any good, and was unable to force any water upon the burning buildings. Superintendent Paul, as soon as he heard of the state of affairs, immediately shut off the supply in the lower part of the city, and soon, as much water as could be used was furnished. His timely action had much to do with saving property east of Federal street.

VOLUNTARY HELP.

At this time the ordinary unconcern which usually characterizes people on occasions of fires, gave place to an apparent general desire to aid in the suppression of the flames. And men who had nothing at stake manfully risked life and limb for the general welfare. Some used axes and cut away material likely to feed the flames: others carried water and saturated buildings exposed, while hundreds more procured ropes and pulled down buildings, and thus rendered help to the overmatched firemen.

Shortly after four o'clock the wind, which had heretofore been variable, blowing as it listed, began to circle like a whirlwind, and though this was a fortunate circumstance, as it confined the flames, yet it gave use to very grave apprehensions from the fact that live embers were lifted high into the air, and in some instances carried half a mile from the scene of the fire. The roofs of a number of houses on Poplar street, several squares away, took fire, but it was extinguised without loss.

At length, about five o'clock, a thrill of joy ran through the frames of all present, when it was discovered that the storm of flame had spent its fury, and the gallant firemen had it under control. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the engines played on the nearest buildings for some time until all danger was past and the inflammable portion of the burned district had been entirely consumed.

FEDERAL STREET—WEST SIDE.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed on the west side of Federal street, below Samson, the block in which the fire originated:

No. 271, three-story brick owned by Jas. Best, one room occupied by John Glenn, grocer, whose heavy stock was totally lost; building insured in the People's Insurance Company for $4,000.

No. 269, three-story brick dwelling owned and occupied by Alex. Ross.

No. 267, Three-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Bungey.

No. 265, three-story brick dwelling owned by Capt. James Russell; house insured for $4,000; furniture for $2,000 in the Ben Franklin Company.

No. 263, three-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Bungey and occupied by himself.

No. 261, three-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Bungey and occupied by Mr. Heckert.

No. 259, three-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Bungey and occupied by Mr. Brown.

Carpenter shop in the rear of which the fireis supposed to have origiuated, owned by J. B. Smith and occupied by Cresswell & Burgoyne, carpenters.

Three-story brick, occupied as feed store by Messrs. Steddeford & Hatfield, and owned by Mrs. Lusk, who occupied part of it as a dwelling house, insured in Franklin Company for $5,000. Messrs. Steddeford & Hatfield's stock insured for $2,500.

No. 251 two-story brick, occupied by George Beck as barber, owned by Simon Marks.

No. 249 two-story brick, occupied by Mrs. Adams, owned by S. Marks.

Two-story brick owned and occupied by S. Marks.

Two-story brick owned and occupied partly as a grocery store by James Lusk and as dwelling by the owner, Mrs. Lusk.

Two-story brick at corner of Federal street and Margeret alley, owned by Geo. Ridder, occupied by J. Wrigley, dyer.

No. 239, two-story brick below Margeret alley, owned by Samuel Grove and occupied by A. Dickson as a grocery.

No. 237, two-story brick owned by Samuel Grove and occupied as a grocery by J. J. King & Bro., whose stock was insured.

Two-story brick, owned by S D. Grove and occupied by Frank Luty as a confectionery.

Two-story brick, owned by H. Lacock and occupied by Mr. Ackly as a meat shop was damaged badly.

FEDERAL STREET—EAST SIDE.

On the corner of Hemlock stands a little one-story frame building (marked F. in the diagram) which notwithstanding it was constructed of inflammable material, was not injured in the least, while the house in front of it and on either side of it were totally destroyed, though that on the north side was a brick.

No. 266—Two-story brick, immediately adjoining the frame spoken of above, owed by William Lyon and occupied by J. Stern. Mr. Stern's family was absent and all his household goods were consumed.

No. 268—Two-story brick, owned and occupied by Mrs. Mowry; entirely destroyed with its contents.

No. 270—John Smith's two-story frame house, occupied by himself. Entirely consumed.

No. 272—Two-story brick owed and occupied by F. Schroeder; badly damaged, goods saved.

No. 274, three story brick, owned by A. J. Pentecost, slightly damaged. The fire did not reach any of the buildings north of this.

On the south corner of Hemlock and Federal street a two story frame carpenter shop was completed about two weeks since by Lewis Martin; totally destroyed.

Two story brick adjoining the carpenter shop, owned by John Prior, but unoccupied. Mr. Wm. J. Nease and his young bride, who are at present off on the wedding tour, had purchased their furniture, which was to have been moved into this house in a day or two.

Two story brick, owned and occupied by Herman Hersh.

No. 248, two story brick, owned and occupied by Thomas Ferguson; upper story burnt, and furniture, which was insured, badly damaged.

No. 246, two story frame, occupied by George Kahn, and owned by Thomas Ferguson; upper story burnt and damaged by water; furniture badly damaged; but was insured.

Nos. 244 and 242, two-story frames owned by James Lacock, badly damaged from water.

MARGARET ALLEY.

As can be seen in the diagram, this alley runs back from Federal street to Middle alley. On the south side of the alley were a number of neat little two-story brick dwellings. All the buildings north of Margaret alley and south of Samson street were entirely destroyed.

South Side—Four two-story houses, brick houses, owned by Mr. Simon Grove were completly consumed. The buildings were occupied by the families of Mr. Brown, Mr. Gossert, Mr. Bowers and widow Harris.

A two-story frame owned by Mr. Donnelly, on the corner of Margaret and Middle was damaged somewhat, but is still occupied by the family.

North Side—Six houses on the north side of the thoroughfare the whole line, were entirely destroyed.

Two two-story frames owned by Mrs. Irwin, and near Federal street were completely consumed. Insured in the Ben Franklin Company for $1,000. Mr. Clayburn occupied that nearest Federal, and John Clark the adjoining one. All the effects of both families were destroyed.

Two-story frame owned and occupied by Mrs. Snee; goods all lost.

Two-story frames of Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Reed, and two-story brick of Mr. Lindsey, which was occupied by himself and insured for $2,500. Mrs. Marks lived in Reed's house.

MIDDLE ALLEY.

This thoroughfare suffered greatly. It runs parallel with Federal, and a number of houses abutted on the east side which ran back to those where the fire originated. When the flames first broke out, several of the families occupying houses on the east side moved their chattels to the west side of the alley, thinking thereby to save them. They were entirely destroyed, however. The losses were as follows:

West Side—Two-story frame owned by George M. Lacock, damaged somewhat and was only saved by the owner mounting the roof and freely applying water.

Two-story brick owned and occupied by James Lacock, entirely destroyed.

The following were totally destroyed: Mrs. Elkin's two-story frame; Mrs. Hughes two-story frame on Middle and Pump alley, frame fronting on Pump alley owned by Mrs. Highes, all goods burnt in each of these houses; three bricks on Pump alley owned by Wm. France and three bricks on west side of Middle alley occupied by Mr. Cooley, Mr. Ford and Mr. Dean, each of whom lost all their effects.

Two-story frame owned and occupied by Mrs. McKnight; all goods lost.

Two-story frame abutting on McKain alley, owned by Mrs. McKain, and occupied by Mrs. Marshall, who lost all her effects and had no insurance; two-story frame owned by Andrew Neills; two-story frame owned by Mrs. Anderson; two frame houses owned by Mr. Robb; frame owned by Mr. Graham; one-story frame owned by Mrs. Sloan.

East Side—Two frames owned by Mr. Marks, occupied respectively by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Martin.

Frame stable and sheds of Messrs. Cresswell & Burgoyne (in rear of which the fire is supposed to have broken out).

Two brick buildings, stable and carriage house of J. B. Smith. With these were lost a carriage, buggy, wagon and three sets of harness.

Two-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Smith.

Three three-story brick dwellings owned by Albert Bungey.

Three-story brick dwelling owned by Mrs. Anderson.

Bungey's Court—Six two-story houses in Bungey's court (see diagram) all totally destroyed, together with their contents.

SAMSON STREET.

South Side—Two story frame, owned and occupied by Mrs. Sloan, furniture all lost, no insurance.

Two story frame, owned and occupied by Mrs. Buchanan, goods all lost, no insurance on either.

Two story brick, owned and occupied by W. Woods, building fully insured.

Two story brick, owned by Mrs. Anderson, just repaired and unoccupied, damaged only

Two story fame, owned by Messrs. Leeboughec & Langcraft.

Three dwellings, occupied by Mrs. Sturgeon, Mr. Bassett, and Mr. Reynolds, buildings destroyed and goods lost.

Two story brick, occupied by Col. Green, owned by Mrs. Harris, damaged.

Two story brick, occupied by S. P. Armstrong. goods saved.

Two story brick, owned by Mrs. Anderson, insured.

Two-story brick dwelling owned by Mrs. Cunningham, damaged.

Two-story frame dwelling owned by Mr. Brady. occupied by Thomas Sproal, who moved his goods therefrom to a building on Federal street which was destroyed, building destroyed.

Two-story frame stable owned by Jno. Creighton, unoccupied.

Two-story brick owned by James Hartzell, goods saved and house insured.

Two-story brick owned and occupied by James Foreman.

THE SCENE

was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in Allegheny, for although the loss was not great considering the amount of territory (about five acres burned over) yet it represented for the most part savings of a large portion of the most useful citizens of the city, laboring men. Immense crowds flocked to the scene and the hill above was crowded with an anxious multitude who waited to see what course the devouring element would take.

THE EXODUS.

As soon as the residents of that section fully comprehended the extent of their danger, every effort was made to remove portable goods to a place of safety. The number of express wagons and people employed in many instances blocked the streets to such an extent that confusion in many instances prevented the saving of goods. Some of the goods were carried one way and some another. At one time the Diamond was nearly filled with wagons and furniture.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The scenes presented in many cases were heart rending. Many families had gone to the country to spend one of the few days of relief they could get from grinding toil, and after enjoying it as only working people can, returned in the evening to find the hard earnings of a life time swept away.

The usual ludicrous incidents connected with fires were not wanting in this case, and had it not been for the fear of impending danger would have struck the beholder as exceeding funny. Some however were of an opposite character. One elderly lady had but the day before drawn all her money, about $500, from the bank, and in the excitement forgot to take it with her as she fled from her house, and it was burned, although the money was at hand at the time.

INJURIES.

Miss Mary Brown, while standing on her father's door-step on Poplar street, had a spark light on her dress, setting it on a blaze, fortunately her mother and others had the presence of mind sufficient to throw her on the floor and smother the flames before she was seriously injured.

George Palmer, engineer of the Friendship company was severely burned on the back by the flames issuing from a window against his back.

Mr. George Hazlett, engineer of the tug Chas. Brown, while helping to remove goods from a dwelling on Federal street, was severely cut on the head by a falling brick. His injuries are not dangerous.

A boy named Edward Brooks had his arm injured by falling from a shed.

A horse and two mules were roasted in a stable in the rear of the shop where the fire originated.

INCIDENTS.

It is related that a mother in her flight forgot her babe, and it came near being roasted.

A number of ladies fainted and it was necessary to carry them to places of safety.

Two young ladies were taking a bath, and were obliged to leave after making an unusually hasty toilet.

One lady residing on Arch street, being unable to get her piano out whole, had the legs cut off with a hatchet. As the house was not burned, or even scorched, she now thinks the amputation entirely unnecessary.

Chief-of-Police Clark fell off a roof and now has one of his eyes in mourning, beside receiving other injuries.

The police had a busy night of it and were thoroughly tired when relieved yesterday morning.

Chief Crow desires to return his thanks to the Pittsburgh fire department by whose help the flames were subdued.

STILL PROTESTING.

"THE TAX FLURRY."

IT HAS NOT BLOWN OVER YET---ANOTHER LARGE MEETING IN EAST LIBERTY LAST NIGHT.

(From The Daily Post of Saturday.)

The adjourned meeting of the East End taxpayers was held last evening.

The meeting was the largest held yet, and a very unpalatable one to those of the City Hall gang who were present.

Mr. G. W. Hailman was called to preside, with the press reporters as secretaries, and the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Dr. J. I. Marchand, Springer Harbaugh, Christ Strahley, Wm. Holmes, C. H. Paulson, Wm. G. Johnston, Samuel Chadwick, Chas. Lockhart, Wm. Frew, Fred. Neadhamer, Robert McAdams, Frank Van Gordon, B. L. Fahnestock, Henry Schade, Julius Voetter, Michael Krebs, Jos. Grahame, James F. Ritchart, Henry Williams, Finley Torrens, Jos. Ganster, Thomas Brown, Christ. House, Henry Landwehr, Jas. A. Hutchison, John Scott, Wm. P. Shinn.

The Chairman said he would not state the object of the meeting as all knew what they had met for, and proceeded at once to read the report of the Committee on Organization, as follows:

In compliance with your wishes and in performance of the duty with which we believe you have charged us, we beg leave to submit the following plan of organization. Before doing so, however, it seems proper that we should in your behalf state some of the reasons for your action. We have not been able for the want of time and facilities at command to make an examination of the finances of the city from the records. We are, therefore, limited to the publications made in regard to them.

In the first place, it now fully appears that the equalization scheme, which has resulted in raising the valuation, as a taxable basis, of the property of the city to its present enormous figure, was not intended as the ostensible purpose might indicate to equalize taxation, but to furnish an apparent basis for the large and dishonest debt which has been contracted during the last four or five years. It was the impression, doubtless, of the Ring managers that such new valuation would destroy the evident disproportion between the indebtedness, the tax levies and the valuation. In other words, to have disclosed the result of the last four or five years' management to the tax-payers of the city with the former valuation (which was a reasonable one) would have produced consternation, dismay and rebellion. To prepare the victims the Ring Masters essayed to tell them how rich they are, and how well they can afford to bear the loss; the consequence is, that in the midst of "the panic," when business is depressed and exchangeable values greatly reduced, they have been compelled to publish a partial debt statement, and impose a tax levy which is simply outrageous and unbearable. With a flush money market and a strong public confidence they might have withheld the partial disclosure for one, two, or three years longer, but the financial crisis compelled the disclosure. How much of the indebtedness of the city has been withheld from the tax-payers we are unable to say, but feel compelled to express the fear that when the transactions of the Ring are examined the debt will be very largely increased. Since the Ring of New York were ousted by an indignant and oppressed people, a knowledge of the real situation disclosed to the people that they did not know the half of their indebtedness. We fear we will have the same experience as New York.

Section 8, Article 9 New Constitution will disclose a further reason for forcing the valuation in the city to its present shameless and infamous point. It is therein provided that the debt of the city "shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein;" it will be perceived that the present valuation permits the Ring to increase the indebtedness, and there can be no doubt but that is the intention. But little of the property of the city of Pittsburgh could be sold on any terms as to payment, at the valuation; much of it is valued at two or three times its marketable value.

We next call your attention to the civil list, which amounts to over five hundred thousand dollars. The water commission or committee have the unblushing impudence to employ eight engineers at salaries ranging from four thousand to one thousand eight hundred dollars each, with clerks, inspectors, secretaries, superintendents, rodmen, and rodmens' clerks, amounting to twenty-two persons in all, whose aggregate salary is $33,780, a corps sufficient to manage five hundred miles of railroad. The City Engineer's department has thirty-six men, at a gross salary of $34,470; each of the other departments is equally shameless in the employment of sinecures. In order to consolidate the Ring and defeat the wishes of the taxpayers, the Ring masters have been forced from day to day to suborn, subsidize and reward their tools who manage the local organizations for them. Nearly every ward in the city has from five to a dozen persons in its service who are paid out of the public revenue.

It is to be feared that the contracts made by the city for work have been let at iniquitous prices, for the benefit of the Ring.

We next call your attention to the mode of administering the government, which makes it possible for the Ring to plunder both the treasury and the people. The executive business of the city is not done by an executive officer, or officers, duly appointed or elected for that purpose, and made responsible, but the Councils of the city divide themselves up into committees, and after legislating, perform the executive functions also; it is utterly impossible under the present system to stop corruption.

It has been the business of a few politicians for the last five or six years, by the use of the public money to combine and consolidate under their influence the least responsible and most unworthy men throughout the city to take possession of the public offices, levy and collect taxes, maintain themselves and their adherents, and furnish the corrupt means to defeat all opposition. Whenever the Ring were threatened with destruction, they increased the civil list, bought up the opposition, and thus broke down the struggles of the people for independence.

Your committee find it impossible to enumerate the specific wrongs committed by the present city government, they are too numerous to mention in detail in this report. We now propose, in order that the tax payers may come together, and act in concert, not only for the overthrow of the present Ring City Government, but for the permanent correction of its evils; that the tax-payers of each several ward in the city organize, and appoint two members for a permanent City Executive Tax-payers' Committee; that no members of the Ring organization be admitted to membership; that the said organization shall be non-partisan, and refuse association with any person who may seek to turn it to partisan uses; that the purpose of the association is and shall remain to be, to secure to the city of Pittsburgh reduced taxation with an honest and economical government; to ferret out, expose and punish all offences and offenders against the city. We also recommend co-operation with the other wards for the appointment of an early day for holding a city convention, in which each election precinct shall be represented by two delegates for the purpose of nominating a Legislative ticket and perfecting a plan for permanent organization, with a view to controlling ward and city elections. We also recommend that a permanent Executive Committee be constituted to investigate the financial condition of the city.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. G. Johnston moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions, and the following were appointed: Messrs. Johnson, Finley, Mellon, Guthrie, Geddes and Munson.

Judge Mellon, after repeated calls, came forward and said:

I have heard it remarked by Wendel Phillips that the great question of the day was how to govern cities, and I agree with him Ours presents a sorry picture at present.

Our city, I believe, met her sad fate when she projected consolidation. It inflated our vanity, and was a curse to both the old city and the annexed districts. Since that date the ploughshare of ruin has been ruthlessly driven over us by contractors, aided in their various schemes by politicians.

Our debt now no one exactly knows. It is admitted by those who have made it to be $12,000,000, and how much it really is, we can't tell, and what have we got for this outlay?

[A voice—Stock in a bank.]

So you were supposed to have, but it is doubtful whether you have it now. Some things you have a couple of big holes on the hills and they bid fair under the present state of things to swallow up all our possessions.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

has done much to create this state of things. In order to do away with this curse the people resolved to have a new Constitution so as to check the evil that was sapping the enterprise of the community. The speaker then reviewed the course of the opponents of the instrument. As long as Rings and clicks could defeat the Constitution they worked might and main. The overwhelming voice of the people for a time made them hunt their hole, but the snakes though scorched, were not killed, and they soon boasted that

THEY WOULD CONSTRUE

the provisions of the instrument, and ever since this game of construeing has been attempted, to be carried on.

The great curse that hangs over the city has been special boards, appointed for particular purposes, not omitting one vested in

A SINGLE MAN,

who is specially protected by law to go about the city with his big tank and clean out privies.

The speaker then said that he and his coadjutors had been looking around for timber to construct a platform for the taxpayers.

He said they had examined some second hand platforms used by the old parties and found the timber almost as good as new, having never been used except during campaigns, and consequently but little exposed to the weather. They, however, were found to have the dry rot, and consequently unfit. They then turned to the platform of the Prohibitionists and found some excellent material and some excellent men placed upon it. Upon investigation, however, we found that it was not sufficiently seasoned, and we concluded to make our platform out of one plank alone and that is resistance to

UNJUST TAXATION.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

Whereas, This movement aims to correct abuses having their origin mainly in the adherence of our citizens generally to party organizations, controlled by corrupt office-holders and their equally corrupt adherents, who give their time without limit, and unite all their efforts to shape elections for their own ends, and to the injury of the citizens who support them at the polls, and are blindly led by them; and,

Whereas, The maintenance of such party organizations is but an indication of a willingness to suffer from the continuance of existing abuses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen desiring reform to completely ignore all party predilections in all cases of election for city or county officials, and for members of the State Legislature.

Resolved, That we are prepared to unite in an organization that will secure for us good government, a large reduction of taxation, and the careful and economical expenditure of public funds.

Resolved, That we demand a very considerable reduction of the salaries paid to city officials, and a large diminution of the clerical help, and the entire wiping out of all sinecures; and, further, that at the reduced salaries we design to secure the services of more reliable and more competent public servants than have hitherto been furnished us by those who have undertaken the task of supplying the demand.

Resolved, That in order to free our cause from the embarassment and injury it must sustain from any connection with those seeking official positions, we will not permit their active participation with us, nor suffer them to use our meetings for their self-supporting oratory.

Resolved, That we counsel all good citizens for the time being to set aside all issues which would hinder the accomplishment of the results aimed at in this movement for the public protection.

Resolved, That in accordance with the plan adopted at the mass meeting in City Hall on last evening, we hereby authorize the officers of this meeting to appoint a committee of nine from each of the wards represented here to-night, viz: the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd wards, each of which committees shall select two of the citizens of their respective wards as members of the General Executive Committee of the city, in addition to which duty they shall take such steps for the organization of the tax-payers in their several wards as they may deem proper.

CAPT. WM. WARD

was next called on. He said he had not come to make a speech, but to see how East Enders felt, and whether they were really in earnest. He said he was gratified to see such a rousing meeting, but he warned them not to fall asleep, as he said Republicans had frequently threatened to bolt, but when election time comes around they forget their manly resolutions, and are generally driven like sheep to the slaughter, no matter who may be foisted upon them.

Some one here called on the Captain to explain what he knew about pest houses. The Captain, however, good humoredly replied that he thought a pest house a very good institution, and intimated that several more pest houses were needed to stow away the pests that afflicted the municipal body.

The captain then gave the history of the Water Works, and illustrated how so many men were able to support their families by relating a story of a

DIRTY DEVIL

in the British army who would not keep himself clean, but finally, when punishment had failed to produce the desired result, told the Colonel that he would do so if given an office. He was accordingly appointed candle distributor without any salary attached. The result was magical. The man kept himself as clean as a pin. When asked what effected the transformation, he said it was the office that enabled him to buy new clothes and put on style. Being pressed for an explanation it leaked out that he dipped the candles into boiling water before distributing them, and then skimmed the water when cold. By a similar process, scores of men are enabled to live on the fat of the land and loaf about City Hall without any visible means of support.

Col. J. K. Kerr was next called on.

He said he never realized the evil times that had fallen on us until he found that the hard earnings of twenty-eight years were about to be swept away from him and, said he, I am no worse off than the majority of my fellow-citizens. And to-day we know not what the Ring are doing. They have the power yet amid all this distress to put their tools into office and retain their power unless you take the matter into your own hands and clean the filthy stables at once.

The speaker then showed the advantages of the panic, which came in time to dissipate the fog under which the infamous Ring were working. Why, had this state of affairs been known three years ago, the scoundrels would to-day have been fugitives from justice.

WILLIAM JONES, OF BALTIMORE,

next came in for an excoriation, and suffice it to say, the job was well performed. He showed that under his plastic hand the "bloated aristocrats" of the East End had been ground down until their cries had reach the ear of Him who notes even the fall of a sparrow. To accomplish this outrage they have raised the valuation of the city to $176,000,000, and in the city of London, where all the money in the world centres, if Pittsburgh was put up for sale it would not bring one-fourth of the money. Under this valuation they have succeeded in getting the city debt up to eighteen millions of dollars, for we will find it amounts to this, when we know all the corruption hidden in that den of iniquity, City Hall. Why the best accountant in the city could not unravel the damnable work calculated to deceive. The Ring themselves couldn't unravel the secrets contained in our servants' accounts.

THE REMEDY.

What is wanted now is that men of nerve, not trembling men with weak and slim legs, men who can march boldly up to City Hall, and jerk the villains who have polluted it out of their boots. Then, and not till then, will you be able to wipe out the blot that has been put upon the fair fame of our city.

You want to rid forever that hall of the William Joneses, Peleg McClurcans and Bob McSnodgrasses, and put in their places men whom you know to be honest and then take measures to make them continue honest.

The Ring in the last few days have been engaged in caucus, and they have been passing resolutions, and whitewashing each other until they hardly know each other in their new dress. Even Kennedy who is digging two holes up on the hill is almost persuaded that he is a model man with his $4,000 per year for doing nothing. Speaking of this reminds me how things are done by the Ring. Kennedy is appointed at a salary of $4,000 a year. He then has an assistant appointed at a salary of $2,000 per year and he retires to private life. His assistant then gets a clerk appointed at $1,000 and he too goes into retirement and so on ad-infinitum. Neither you my friends, nor any one else knows what our debt is, even the Ring themselves do not know. So lavish have been their expenditures.

LITTLE BIGELOW

was then dressed down, after which the speaker referred to the absurdity of maintaining a large police force in the rural wards. He said robberies were never known until the present police were fastened among other ills upon the vitals of the people. The station in Diamond alley, he said was another nest of corruption which needed fumigation.

He said he did not charge that Mayor Blackmore was worse than his predecessors, but the municipal tree needed pruning, and this branch should be attended to as well as the rest.

Mr. Hailman was the last speaker, but his address was very brief. He admonished his auditors to profit from what they had heard, and be prepared to act as became men who knew their rights, an were conscious that they possessed the power to enforce them.

Being pressed to name the next night for meeting, he said he would publish the announcement in the daily papers. Some one wanted to know if the Ring Gazette was to be one, but no answer was made to the interrogatory.

The meeting was the largest yet held, and it was difficult for speakers to make themselves heard.

It is evident that the people of the East End are in earnest, and ere long we may expect a rattling of dry bones, and a fearful looking for of judgment among those who have for years been working to tarnish the escutcheon of the Iron City.

AT THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The taxpayers of the Twenty-second ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Colfax school house on Thursday evening.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. D. P. Hatch to the Chair, and electing Mr. Howard Morton Secretary. Several addresses were made, in all of which the action of the Municipal Hall Ring was strongly denounced.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with similar committees of other wards: Messrs. Hatch, Morton, Taylor, Stoer, and Sneathan, after which the meeting adjourned.

ORTWEIN SENTENCED.

HE MURDERER OF THE HAMMETT FAMILY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At half past ten o'clock Friday, Earnest Ortwein was brought into the Criminal Court room, to hear the death penalty pronounced upon him.

His appearance differed but little from that of the time of his trial but he seemed to realize the fate that awaited him.

After Judge Sterrett had taken his seat upon the bench with Judge Stowe, the latter told Detective Dressler to ask the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not now be pronounced in accordance with the law.

Mr. Dressler repeated the question to Ortwein, and replied that the prisoner said he had nothing to say.

JUDGE STOWE'S REMARKS.

His honor then said:

I shall not undertake to say to the prisoner dow what I otherwise might if his knowledge of the English language would enable him to understand what I would say in reference to the circumstances of the crime, and the course we think he should pursue in regard to his preparation to meet the doom impending over him. But I cannot forbear at this time to thank those gentlemen who were kind enough at our request to so faithfully and earnestly to defend the prisoner on the trial of the case. We know now that all that the highest legal ability and the greatest forensic eloquence could do was done on his behalf, and that, too, in the face of a strong public sentiment, and without any compensation or other reward than such as arises from the faithful performance of an unpleasant legal duty. And we rest with the more satisfaction upon the result of the trial, because we feel that nothing could be done under the circumstances to throw any light upon the real merits of the cause that has not been done on behalf of the prisoner.

Amid impressive silence, the whole audience having risen to their feet with the prisoner, the Judge pronounced

THE FIAT OF THE LAW.

It now only remains for me to pronounce the solemn sentence of the law, which is that you, Ernest Ortwein, or Mentzer, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution at such time as the Governor of this Commonwealth by his warrant may appoint, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in his infinite goodness have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner received sentence with his usual composure, and after it had been interpreted to him was removed to his cell to await the last scene in the tragedy.

A special to the London Daily Telegraph from Fulda says the Roman Catholic Bishops seek a settlemant of the issue with the Prussian Government in total separation of Church and State.

The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed on Saturday. The Great Eastern will leave London on the 27th inst. to lay the cable between Ireland and New Foundland.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	9¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	116¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118⅜
Five-twenties, 1862	112⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	115
Five-Twenties, 1865	116½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	116
Ten-Forties	112⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	112¼
Currency Sixes	115
New Five Per Cents	112⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	73¾
Adams Express	107
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	73½
American Express	60
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	48⅛
New York Central	99⅝
Erie	31
Harlem	125
Michigan Central	73
Michigan Southern	74⅝
Union Pacific	26⅞
Illinois Central	94
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅜
Northwestern	38
Northwestern preferred	60⅛
Northwestern common	41⅛
Rock Island	98⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	58⅜
Toledo and Wabash	36⅛
Fort Wayne	93⅞
Chicago and Alton	105
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾
C. C. and I. C.	18½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVENMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	112⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	115
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	116
New Fives	112⅝
Ten-Forties	112⅛
Currency Sixes	116⅛

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	488
Missouri	95¾
Tennessee, old	79
Tennessee, new	81
Virginia, new	32
Virginia, old	31
North Carolina, old	19
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.

Canton	44
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜
Quick Silver	29
Adams Express	107
Fargo	75
American Express	60⅛
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	99⅛
Erie	30⅜
Erie preferred	48
Harlem	125
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	72½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87⅛
Northwestern common	39⅛
Northwestern preferred	54⅛
Rock Island	98⅝
New Jersey Central	105
St. Paul	35⅜
St. Paul preferred	55⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35⅞
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	8
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	22
B. H. and E.	1
Chicago and Alton	103
Chicago and Alton preferred	106
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	70
Burlington and Quincy	105
Lake Shore	74⅜
Panama	117
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	26⅞
Central Pacific	9
Union	[illegible]
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawanna	107

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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, July 9, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a perceptible improvement in the demand for most of the leading articles. This is certainly a healthy sign, and if continued will be very beneficial to trade. For certain articles there was a slight advance. Choice butter was scarce and met with ready sale at fair prices as noted previously; the bottom for that description was reached some days since; common and medium grades were dull and prices very uncertain. Eggs have also advanced; the present prices will soon bring in an additional supply. Bacon was very firm with an advance of ¼c per pound for most descriptions sustained. There is a good supply in first hands, whilst the arrangements for supplying this market during the heated term is considered ample. Flour is held firmly with a good jobbing demand for local purposes; prices have undergone no change; the mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business. Cheese was dull and prices are weak but no lower. Potatoes—The old crop is about over; the new crop is arriving more freely.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	806	Cheese bxs	176
Oats, sks	3,135	Wheat, sks	7,020
Bacon, tcs	22	Rye, sks	177

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—In fair demand; we can report sales at 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—Until the new crop puts in an appearance there can be no quotations given.

ALES—The demand was fair and sales were regular at prices that have ruled for some time: India ale $11 per barrel porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion. Bass's English ale in ample supply; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

ASHES—The present is what may be termed the dullest portion of the year; the sales are unusually small; the rates are: soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined 4¼@4½c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c; black lead 5c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand has fallen off; prices are weak but unchanged; we quote: Hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per lb.

BEANS—The falling off in the receipts have strengthened the confidence of holders; we have noted sales of small white at $2 75@3 per bushel; other kinds sold at various prices.

BUTTER—As hinted in our last, the market has stiffened up materially, with light stocks of choice roll to operate with, buyers were more numerous and were inclined to operate; choice roll in small packages already put up was selling at 18@20c; fancy lots held at 22c; common and second grades were dull and neglected, having no fixed value.

BEESWAX—The market was steady with a good trade demand; sales of white wax at 38@40c; yellow 35@36c; dark 31@33c per lb. Stocks limited.

CRACKERS—The market was steady. The card rates are: water 7c per lb; oyster 6½@7c; soda extra 9½c; butter 9c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 7c per lb.

COKE—Dull; Connellsville is quoted at $2 75@3 00 per ton, delivered.

CARBON OIL—The dullness that we have noted for some time continues; prices of refined is the lowest that have been made for a long time. We note nominally by the car load at 11c; f. o. b. at works in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Under more liberal supplies the market is weaker; buyers were inclined to hold off; former prices are still asked; Ohio Factory 13@13½c; Western Reserve Dairy 10@11c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17 per lb.

COTTON SHEETING AND YARNS—Penn mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; white carpet chain, fine 31c; colored 38c; cotton twine 31c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The demand has fallen off, there being scarcely any inquiry; prices are too uncertain to quote; we omit them.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Is quoted at 9@10c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Being out of season there was scarcely any demand; prices are nominal.

EGGS—Are reported firm at 19@21c per dozen.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade was reported active; this, however, seems to have been the situation for some time; we quote baker's flour at $6; St. Louis $9@9 50; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Mill prices are unchanged.

GROCERIES—The demand was scarcely so active as a few days since; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note. Sugars are well mantained. The same may be said of other sweets. Coffee has undergone no material change. The following are the latest card prices:

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio, coffee in papers is now at 29c; loose 28½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10½c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

GRAIN—The market, taken as a whole could not be termed an active one, although for certain articles there was a fair inquiry. Wheat is steady with prices a little weaker. The rates are No. 1 red winter, $1 35; No. 2 do, $1 30; amber and white $1 40@1 45 per bushel; new wheat is arriving, but prices are too unsettled to quote just at present.

FISH—Dealers report a moderate demand; The following are the present rates: No. 1 Extra mess Mackerel per bbl $31; No. 1 mess do $26; Extra No. 1 Shore do $21; extra No. 1 Bay Mackerel $18; No. 1 Bay Mackerel $17; extra No. 2 Mackerel $16 50; No. 2 Bay Mackerel $15; new No. 3 Mackerel $13 00; George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50; Medium do $5; Lake Trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring $5 50; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; Potomac herring, half bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, half bbls. $7; Burlington herring S. C., 50 in a box $1 75. On half barrels 32c or extra packing is charged.

HOMINY—In fair supply and moderate demand: the rates are $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off; we are without any quotable change; baled sold on wharf and from depot at $20@23 per ton; hay sold in Allegheny at $18@20 per ton from wagon.

POULTRY—Steady; spring chickens sold at 40@60 per pair as per quality.

POTATOES—The season for old crop is over; new crop is coming in more freely; we note sales at $5 00 per bbl; these prices will not long be maintained.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices have further advanced ¼c on hams and 25c per bbl on mess pork. The card rates are Hams S. C. convassed 15c; shoulders, 10c; common, 8½c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues. $7 00@7 50 per dozen; rib sides, 10¾c; short rib, 11½c; clear rib 11¾c; mess pork, $20 per barrel; lard leaf, tierces 12¼c@12⅜c; half barrels 13¼c; buckets, 13¾ in 3 lb caddies 14¼c; in 5 lb caddies 14c; 3 lb pails 15¼c; in 5 lb pails 15c; in 6 lb pails, 14¾c per pound; ham sausage, 10c per pound.

RAGS are reported steady at 2¾@3c per pound.

TALLOW—is selling at 6¼@7c per pound.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 60@1 85.

SEEDS—Are dull; nothing doing.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874.

REMARKS.—There is a very light business transacted in oil at present, nor has there been much of anything done since the first of the month. Prices continue low and unsatisfactory, although to-day there was a slight degree more firmness in the market for crude oil. The movement of crude from the producing districts to this city and of refined east continues fully up to and in advance of former years, although of late it has fallen off considerably.

CRUDE.

The market is a shade firmer although still very quiet; quotations are at 82½@85c for United at wells; $1 10 at river; immediate shipment 90c.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells 82½@85

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c. Market quiet.

REFINED.

The home refined market is dull and weak at 10¼@10½c f. o. b. at works.

Philadelphia — Market quiet; refined, spot and July 12¼c.

New York—The market is dull at 12¼@12½c spot and July.

OIL BARRELS

The market is quiet; city $1 55; country $1 40.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—The Courier says: The market was very quiet and a shade weaker than the day previous. There has been very little doing in oil since the 1st of the month.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	$1 18¾
1,500 bbls spot	$1 15

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United at wells	82½
1,000 do do at wells	85

NEW YORK, July 8.—Closing of 7th.—Market dull and barely held steady; crude in bulk 5c; refined 12¼@12½c July; cases 16½@17c; naphtha 7½c; Philadelphia dull; refined 12½c July.

ROUSEVILLE, July 8.—Market quiet and nothing doing, and quoted at about $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, July 8.—Market quiet at 75@80c at wells; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 8.—Market very quiet at $1@1 05.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Market quiet at $1 15@1 17½.

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—Market very dull and nothing doing at about $1 15.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 8.—Market quiet but firmer at 80c bid for United at wells; shipment quiet at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Market quiet; S. W. 12½c; crude 4¾c; cases 16½c; sales none; futures, July at 12½c.

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ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with cattle this week notwithstanding the warm weather and the holidays; in fact, they exceeded last week fully one hundred head. The offerings consisted of twelve cars from Chicago, the balance being from East Liberty, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the adjoining counties being fairly represented. The offerings presented the usual variety, including common medium, half-fatted grass cattle and a small sprinkling of fat cattle. The latter find purchasers readily, whilst other kinds, to a certain extent, were neglected and were not so easily disposed of. Prices, as compared with last week, were not so good with the exception of fine steers, smooth and in good order. The market was an unsatisfactory one, at least to the selling portion. At the close there were quite a number left over as they were not wanted unless at figures that were not acceptable to the owners. July and August are generally hard months on the butchers. The present ones are not expected to show any improvement. The fact is the weather is too warm to indulge in meat to any great extent. The following are the rates that were current;

PRICES.

Extra steers, natives, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime steer, natives, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good steers, natives, fine and smooth	$6 00@6 25
Grassers, as per quality and condition	3 50@5 25
Bulls, as per quality	3 50@5 50
Mixed stock, various	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

The offerings were light, not more than half the number that were on sale last week; in fact, the whole lot did not reach one thousand head. Under the circumstances, the market was an active one and fair prices were obtained. Sellers of choice lots had the thing in their own hands. The best quality sold at $3 25@5 50 per cwt. One lot of prime quality was reported at $6 00. Common and medium grades sold at 3½@4c per pound; scalawags $1 50@2 each.

LAMBS

were in light supply with sales at $1 50@4 per head. The latter was an extreme figure and commanded the best that were offered.

HOGS.

The market was not an active one. Buyers were shy and not anxious to invest. The weather was entirely too warm. A few lots were sold in a retail way at 6@6½c per lb.

CALVES.

The offerings were light and so was the demand. A few head were disposed of at $3 per head to 6c per lb.

FRESH COWS.

The offerings and sales were one head at $37. The extreme rates were $20@70 per head.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market contained a fair supply of cattle of the various kinds of through consignments. They were not very heavy. On the whole, a fair business was transacted. As usual after a holiday the attendance was not very large. Most of the drovers who had been absent from here for some time will no doubt extend their stay for a few days longer. The quality of the stock on sale, taken as a whole, was below the average. There were a good many of Texas and Cherokees on sale. Prices for that description of stock were very unsatisfactory, at least to the holders. As we have often noted, good fat cattle, fine and smooth, will always command at least a fair price, whilst other description of stock is pretty certain to be neglected. The following are the nominal rates.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500 pound steers, fine and smooth	$6 25@6 50
Prime 1,200@1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 12½
Good 1,100@1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 50@5 75
Common 1,000@1,100	4 50@4 75
Bulls	3 50@4 50
Grassers	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

Although the offering was not a heavy one, it was fully up with the demand. Prices were weak. The weather was too warm for pork. The result was a falling off in the demand and a disinclination of the part of buyers to take hold. The following are the rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$6 60@6 65
Good do	6 50
Good Baltimore	6 30@6 35
Good to prime Yorkers	5 75@6 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a heavy one and was a bad market for holders, prices being weak with a downward tendency. The supply was in excess of the demand. The very top figures are $5, and but that one offered would bring that price. The nominal figures are:

PRICES.

Extra 90@95 lb do	4 75@5 00
Good 85@90 lb do	4 25@4 62
Fair 75@80 lb do	3 50@4 00
Common 70@75 lb do	3 00@3 25
Lambs	5 50@6 50

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The wool market since our last was a moderately active one in this and the adjoining counties. There is still a difference of opinion among dealers as to the true value of wool. Not more so than is usual at this season of the year. It may be proper to note that at some points lots are held far above the views of buyers, which they will no doubt be permitted to hold possession of for some to come unless they change their mind. Eastern dealers contend that the western wool market is entirely too much inflated to suit their views and that there is nothing in the position of the market to justify any such figures. The following are the current asking rates:

PRICES.

Combing	47@50c
Fine fleece	43@44c
Tub-washed	43@45c
Medium fleece	40@42c
Common do	30@35c
Pulled wool	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c

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New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Customs receipts $394,000. Treasury disbursements $533,000. Money loaned at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling heavy at 486¾@487 for sixty days, and 489@489½ for sight.

Gold was at 109⅝@109⅞, the opening and closing prices respectively. Carrying rates 1@2½ per cent., closing at 2½. Clearings $49,000,000. State bonds dull. Railroads quiet and steady. Governments firm and in good demand.

Stocks were irregular and generally weak and lower with the lowest prices current at the close, the decline for the day ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. The following sales of principal stocks were: Western Union, 13,000; Pacific Mail, 5,000; Erie, 7,000; Lake Shore, 26,000; Union Pacific, 10,000; Northwest, 12,000; Rock Island, 10,000; St. Paul, 9,000, and Wabash 7,000.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton dull at 17½c. Flour more active and firmer; quotations unchanged. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; No. 2 spring $1 37@1 38; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 28@1 38. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand and higher; western mixed 76@77c; high mixed and yellow western 76½@77½c. Oats firmer; mixed western 60@61½c; white 63@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum heavy and lower; crude offered at 4¾c; refined 12¾@12½c. Turpentine lower at 35@35½c. Eggs firm at 20@22c. Leather firm at 27@30c; orinoco 25¼@27½c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 43@65c; tubbed 55½c. Pork firmer at $19. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady; middles dull; long clear 10c; short clear 10¼@10¾c. Lard firm at 12c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 99c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 8.—There is a firm feeling for all kinds of wool goods, which are moving more freely than for some time past, and the prospects of the manufacing business is more encouraging. The fact that a large portion of western clip has been bought up so early in the season tends to strengthen the market, as prices are still relatively higher in the interior than on the seaboard. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are selling at 52@54c; Michigan fleeces 50@52c and western 48@52c according to quality and condition. Receipts are quite large and the demand is active. Delaine and combing fleeces range from 55 to 60c for washed, 40@45c for coarse and fine unwashed and 45@47c for Kentucky.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand fair and market firm and unsettled. No. 2 spring, $1 13@1 14¼, closing at $1 13¾@1 14 spot; $1 13¾@1 13¾ seller July; $1 09¾ seller August; ejected 95c. Corn, demand active and prices advanced; closed firm. No. 2 mixed, 60¾@60⅞c spot; 60¼@61⅛c seller July; rejected, 58. Oats demand fair, and prices advanced. Cash higher No. 2, 45¾@46; spot, 44½c; rejected, 44c. Rye scarce and firm; higher 85c bid. Barley dull and nominal. Pork demand fair and prices advanced 19c; spot and seller July, 18 90@19 00; seller August, closed $19 00. Lard demand fair and market firm, $11 35@11 37½; spot and seller July. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand, 94½. On call board in the afternoon wheat closed quiet, at $1 14¼@1 14¾ July; $1 10 seller August. Corn dull and unsettled, 60½c, July and August.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 40. Corn firm at 77@78½c. Oats active and firm at 68@72c. Rye firmer and higher at $1@1 10. Provisions strong at $19 12½. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders 7½@7⅝c; clear rib 10@10¼c. Bacon active; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 11c. Sugar cured hams 14@16c. Lard—refined 12½c. Butter in fair demand and steady; western 23@25c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Cotton dull at 16⅜c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade better at $1 22@1 23. Corn quiet at 63@66c. Oats steady at 47@55c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active but irregular; sales at $19 12½@19 37½, closing strong. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 10¾@12c. Bulkmeats—firm; shoulders 6⅞; clear rib sides 9½c; clear 9¾@9⅞c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 7½, 10½@10¾c. Whisky steady at 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Flour and wheat dull but unchanged. Corn in active demand and prices unchanged; high mixed 64¼; seller August and September 64¾c; low mixed 64c; no grade 61c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2, 50c; Michigan 51c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20½; No. 2, $1 18¼. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 46c. Corn strong and higher; No 2 mixed 60½c. Rye dull; No 1, 88c. Barley in fair demand and market firm; No. 2, $1 02.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 8.—Wheat quiet No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 35. Corn dull 70c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—Cotton quiet, middling 16¼@16½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn, small sales at 80c. Oats firm. Lard active at 12¼@13¼c. Bacon active at 8, 10⅝c@11c. Pork active at $18 12½.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $20. Bacon steady at 7¾, 10½@11½c. Sugar cured hams 14c; plain 13c, Bulk meats—demand good at full prices at 7, 9⅞@9⅞c. Lard steady at 13@13¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Cotton steady at 14¾@15½c. Flour quiet at $5@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady 87½@95c. Oats 65@68c. Lard 12¼@12½c, Bulk meats 7½c; sides 10@10½c. Bacon shoulders 8½c; sides 11¼@11¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Whisky firm at 99c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Flour a little more active; superfine $3 50@4 10; Iowa and Wisconsin extra frmily $6@6 37½. Wheat very dull. Corn steady at 79@81c. Oats steady at 66@67c. Provisions in improved demand. Pork $19; shoulders in salt 7½c; shoulders smoked 8½c. Lard—12@12½c for kettle. Whisky 98½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 red $1 23; No. 2 do $1 15. Corn quiet at 70@71c. Oats quiet at 52@55c. Petroleum quiet and steady; standard white, car lots, 10c; Ohio State test 150° 13c.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8.—Consols for money 92½; account 92⅝; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s 104¾; new 5s 104½; New York Central 92; Erie 28¾; preferred 47. Linseed oil 28s 9d.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes 60 francs, 42½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 8. — Cotton steady; middling upland at 8¼d; Orleans 8⅝@8½d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,280 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 53s 3d. Refined petroleum 11s. Turpentine 27s@28s 6d.

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reporte by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4 Sheetings	.11	Penn Mill 3 bush bags	.50
Nanatook, 4-4 sheet'g	.10½	White Carpet chain, fine	.31
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	.10	Colored carpet chain, fine	.38
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	.9½	Cotton batting	.16
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	.35	Cotton twine	.31
Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	.42		

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	25c
Beef, round steak, ℔ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Corned beef, ℔ ℔	10c
Ham, ℔ ℔	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ℔ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ℔ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ ℔	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish, ℔ ℔	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Cranberries, per quart	15c
Strawberries	25c
Goosberries, per quart	10c
Cherries, per quart	15c
Raspberries, per quart	20c
Currants, per quart	10c
VEGETABLES.	
New Potatoes, per peck	60c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	15c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ¼ peck	18c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	30c
Beets, per bunch	0c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c
TEAS.	
Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 00
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50
SUGARS.	
Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c
FLOUR.	
Best family flour, per bbl	$10
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.	
Choice, per gallon	.80
Choice Silver Drips	.90
Choice Golden Syrup	.90
Prime S. H. Molasses	.60
Common S. H. Molasses	.35

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PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9. 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 28
6d and 7d " " "	4 5
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 25
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

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LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

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NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 9, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	℔ case	$7 50
Less quantity	℔ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	℔ case	7 20
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	℔ case	8 00
Less quantity	℔ case	8 5
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	℔ ℔	5½@6 c
Less quantity	℔ ℔ 6	@6½c
Sal soda—25 kegs	℔ ℔	@2⅜c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	℔ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	℔ ℔	@7 c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	℔ ℔	@1¾c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	℔ ℔	@3½c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	℔ ℔	@3¾c
Muriatic acid	℔ ℔	@4½c
Nitric acid	℔ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	℔ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	℔ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	℔ ℔ 3½	@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 15
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 00@1 01

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 10, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, whole sale druggists.

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 48 @1 52
Oxalic	℔	22 @ 25
Sulph.	℔	3½
Tartaric	℔	66 @ 68
Alcohol, gal		2 00 @2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	26 @
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annatto	℔	60 @ 70
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07
Bay Rum, gal		3 25 @3 50
Bark		
Cassia	℔	28 @ 40
Cinch Red	℔	1 20 @1 40
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East India	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	1 05
Blue Vir	℔	13½@14 ½
Borax re	℔	19 @ 21
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	2 05
—English	℔	2 75
Camp ref	℔	35 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	2 12
Cham. Ger.	℔	44
—Roman	℔	38
Chloroform	℔	1 15 @1 25
Cloves	℔	@ 65
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 90
Con lye case		7 75 @8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	47 @ 49
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ [illegible]
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sys	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50
—Italian	℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily	℔	@ 23
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Ale	℔	@ 35
Gum		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	@ 55
Shellac	℔	70 @ 80
Trag s'rts	℔	25 @ 76
" Flake	℔	90 @ 95
Hoffm's A	℔	40 @ 45
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 25
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 25
Iodine res	℔	6 60@6 80
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3
Mace	℔	@1 75
Madder	℔	15 @ 17

Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F	℔	@ 80
Morph sul	oz	7 25 @7 55
Nutm No 1	℔	1 50
Oil anise		3 50@4 00
Bergamot	℔	7 50
—Castor	℔	27½
—Cinnam'n	℔	2 25
—Cloves	℔	3 75
Oil		
Cod liver gal		2 00 @2 50
Lemon	℔	4 50@5 00
Linseed, gal		1 0 @1 5
Neats F, gal		90 @1 50
Olive, gal		1 75 @2 00
—quarts, doz		6 25 @6 50
—pints, doz		3 25 @3 50
Origan	℔	70 @1 00
Pepperm't	℔	5 50 @6 00
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Sassafras	℔	80 @ 90
Sperm, gal		2 30 @2 40
Tanners, gal		68 @ 73
Whale, gal		88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Opium Ty	℔	11 50
Pl Paris, bbl		4 00 @4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25
Chlorate	℔	40 @ 44
Iodide	℔	4 50 @4 70
Putty	℔	[illegible]
Quin sulp	oz	[illegible]
Rosin		[illegible]
Root		
Gentian	℔	@ 12
Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
" Jamca	℔	@ 33
Ipecac pow	℔	@1 98
Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Liquorice	℔	16 @
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Sars Hon	℔	58
Seneca	℔	1 10
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 28
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3 @ 3½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	7½@ 8½
Hemp	℔	7 @ 7½
Cardamn	℔	2 65 @2 75
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	23
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7½
Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 22
Sugar L'd	℔	25 @ 28
Turp sps gal		47 @ 58
Varnish.		
Copal, gal		1 50 @2 00
Japan, gal		1 50 @1 60
Damar, gal		1 60 @1 80
Ve Red	℔	2¾@ 4

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IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST July 9, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ½ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c
1⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ¼ to ⅜ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 4-10c	1 to 1⅛ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 2-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 3-10	1 inch	5 5-10
3½ to 4½ inch	4 5-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1½ to 2 inch	4 5-10	¾ inch	6 5-10
1¼ to 1½ inch	4 8-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 4-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	3 6-10c	⅝ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅝ and ¾ inch	7-10c
½ inch	5 7-10c		
⅜ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	8 7-10c
Boiler plate	8 7-10c	Plow slabs	6 c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 4-10c	7 8-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 6-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c ℔ ℔ extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3 c	⅛ to 7-16 non	4
2 to 2⅞ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10
3¾ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	5 6-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 3-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅜ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 c
1⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
1⅜, 1½ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1⅜ by ⅜ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
6x8 to 7x9		$ 6 25	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10	$ 6 00	[illegible]	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	14 00
12x18 to 16x20		9 25	16 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	18 00
[illegible] to 18x30		11 00	19 00
[illegible] to 24x30		12 00	21 00
[illegible] to 24x36		14 00	24 00
[illegible] to 28x40		15 00	26 00
[illegible] to 28x44		18 00	28 00
[illegible]			30 00
[illegible]			35 00
[illegible]			40 00
[illegible]			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 33@65c per cent. to the trade.

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WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil		11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil		11½c
Fancy brands	8	@10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11	@11½c
Orange mineral	14	@14½c
Pure red lead	10	@11 c
Painters' red lead	9	@10 c
Litharge	9½	@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil		11 c
Vieille Montague Co.'s French zinc	15	@
Blue paint, ground in oil	8	@15 c
Putty	4	@ 5 c

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HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@39c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@40c	Oak harness, county	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	38@40c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	$44@50
Oak, slaughter in rough	33@35c	Band leather, ℔ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@36c	Hand leather, ℔ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	35@37c	Wax calf	$1 00@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	85c@1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ℔ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	43@46c	No. pad skins ℔ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$44@49		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow hat's	@7 c	Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

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LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

	Per do
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 75
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	1 00
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	1 00
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	80
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 50
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Light House	1 80
Crown	1
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1
GasChimney	1

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 9, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	15@18
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	59@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

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DIED.

BRYANT—Wednesday morning, July 8, at 4 o'clock, RICHARD F. BRYANT, aged four months and twenty days.

CUBBAGE—Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 4 o'clock, at Mansfield, Pa., JOS. K. CUBBAGE.

McCREATH—Friday morning, July 3, suddenly, of heart disease, Miss JULIA McCREATH, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

REYMER—Friday, July 3, CHARLES, infant son of Jacob S. and Lydia A. Keymer, aged seven months and nine days.

SMITH—JOHN H. SMITH, at Denver, Colorado, June 29, 1874.

SCOTT—Sunday evening, FRANK, son of John H. and Emma J. Scott, aged ten months.

HAINSWORTH—Monday, July 6, GEORGE THOMAS, infant son of William and Mary Hainsworth, aged one year, six months and six days.

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A National Certificate.

Among the medicinal successes of modern times, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been one of the most remarkable. Its popularity is unprecedented, but cannot be called astonishing, inasmuch as no man of common sense is astonished that the most effective and wholesome tonic and alterative science has ever brought to the rescue of the sick, or offered as a safeguard against disease, should be in all but universal use. If ever a proprietary medicine received a spontaneous national certificate, Hostetter's Bitters is that medicine. Medical men approve and prescribe it; wherever it has fair play it takes the place of the adulterated stimulants which have so long disgraced the dispensary and the hospital, and prominent members of every profession and calling have testified in the most emphatic language to its curative and protective properties.

During a triumphant career of nearly a quarter of a century, hundreds of nostrums have been started in opposition to the great tonic, with the hope of attracting a portion of the patronage bestowed upon it. Not one of these preparations has had any permanent success. Many have gone to the limbo of things despised; others are tottering to their fall. Neither fiery astringents nor sour scouring mixtures have been accepted by a wide-awake public as an equivalent for this genial vegetable restorative, and as long as Hostetter's Bitters prevent and cure dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous diseases, constipation, fever and ague, rheumatism and general debility, and these empirical preparations do not, the tried specific will be in the ascendant. Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

Look Upon This Picture.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1874.

TO DR. KEYSER: In December, 1861, I gave you a certificate of my cure made by you and a medicine prepared by you called DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. At the time it was believed by many persons that the disease would return, and that I would need to be cured over again. Even if such had been the truth, I would have esteemed the cure a great cure, as any one may know by reading my first certificate published below. It is now nearly thirteen years since I was cured, and there is no vestige of the old disease remaining except the scars which are usually left after the cure of such a disease. I have walked the streets of Pittsburgh year in and year out, ever since I have been cured, and the truths which I here relate are known to thousands of our people. I was told whilst under treatment by Dr. Keyser that I would never get well, and after I did get well I was told that the disease would return, and I now write this certificate to confute this error, for the disease has not only not returned, but my health is in every way better than it has ever been before. No man knows better than I do the value of this medicine, and as to the disease ever coming back, I should think if it ever intended doing so, it would have had time enough in the past thirteen years. I write this and publish it solely for the benefit of my fellow men, and without any solicitation from Dr. Keyser or any one else. DANIEL A. BOYD,

No. 6 Eighteenth street, Tenth ward.

And on This.

PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER: I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you, called "Blood Searcher." I had suffered five years with scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair where the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat the skin and flesh, so as to expose a fearful looking sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low-spirited, and had given up all hopes of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians, and they did me no good. In September, 1861, I was induced to try your "Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of BLOOD SEARCHER, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well, except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and am increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that when I stooped to lift anything heavy the blood ran out of the sore.

Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photographs, one of which is now in my possession, also at Dr Keyser's, 167 Liberty street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of this did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends, for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them.

You may publish this if you wish, as I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

FOR SALE.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Work, sawed to order and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

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The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. nov22-1y-Stbp

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